Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1871. NUMBER 92.

LONDON.

The Subscriptions for Chicago Sufferers.

Continued Efforts to Collect Funds.

What the English Donors Expect.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Manifestations of sympathy with the people of Chicago continue to be rapidly and universally exhibited. In the papers are reports of meetings in the large towns—Glasgow, Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Wolverhampton, Dublin, and numerous others, at which liberal contributions were made. The world will see one more example that nothing is really so difficult to destroy as a large city. The deep well-springs of affection which have suddenly gushed up are an affecting as well as a delightful sight. "He who spoke as never man spake," said one speaker the other day, "told us that every man was our neighbor. But the people of the United States are more than our neighbors. They are of our flesh and our blood." Here is the explanation of what is passing before us. I see among the speakers Mayors by the score, masters of merchant companies, Moderators of church assemblies, Professors, Lord Provosts, Orangemen, Quakers, Bishops—Jacob Bright and the Bishop of Manchester hand in hand—Governors of banks, and representatives of all the classes who have anything to spare. Amidst the thick mass of newspaper reports, it seems invidious to select a single expression of opinion, but the following letter from a veteran member of Parliament, the aged member for Sheffield, Mr. Hadfield, ought, I think, to be read in Chicago:

"CONYNGHAM-ROAD, VICTORIA PARK, }
"MANCHESTER, Oct. 16, 1871. }

"MY DEAR MR. MAYOR: As you have convened a meeting to be held to-morrow of the inhabitants of Sheffield to consider what measures should be taken to relieve the sufferers at Chicago, in the United States of America, under the calamity which has so suddenly befallen them, I beg leave, as a native of the borough over which you worthily preside as Chief Magistrate, to offer a contribution of 200 guineas to the fund intended to be raised, for which sum I enclose a check payable to your order. I am gratified to learn that the people of America will accept the expression of sympathy and sorrow in this country, in the kindly sense in which it will be offered to them; and I consider it to be a privilege to have the opportunity of uniting in this undoubted sentiment of affection and regard of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland toward the people of America.

"May we and they ever be one people under our respective governments, and be bound together as lovers of freedom to the end of time. I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

GEORGE HADFIELD.

"To the Mayor of Sheffield."

The foregoing briefly conveys the exact state in which the whole circumstances present themselves to the English mind. I have not seen a single instance here by which the most sensitive of the people of Chicago could be hurt.

But there has been—as I regard it—one jarring note from afar. I cannot but think the telegram of the Vice-President of the New York Chamber of Commerce to the different Chambers here, urging the commencement of a subscription, a mistake. It was, of course, excellently meant; but it was not needed. If the gentlemen in question knew this country a little better, they would have waited a week. I am glad that the existence of the telegram is not very generally known. It would of course have no effect in checking the prevailing feeling, but it might to a certain extent detract from the grace of the acts that are recorded. The spontaneity of the demonstration is half its charm.

A word in the way of advice. I have seen something in the public gift, and I know pretty well the dangers accompanying them. Already I think I see signs of unworthy hands in the crowd. We shall have impostors professing to be citizens of Chicago, collecting money on their own account. I caught sight only this morning of what looks to me very much like an organized scheme of that character.

I will watch it in any case. Let me urge upon you not to publish as much information as they can of the money they receive, and of the use to which they propose to put it. A great deal of trouble is occasioned, from mistakes because you could not forgive us for our victory of Sadowa; and yet Sadowa did not cost you anything or in the least tarnish your glory. But you thought very differently. Every fault will be pearled, and then, when it is seen that the benevolence has run into the right channels, the public will be amply satisfied, and the interest will turn to other subjects. You will find the press here most anxious to assist you. Papers like the *Daily News* and the *Times* are so largely by the classes who have subscribed for Chicago, that whatever is published in those journals may be regarded as before the eyes of the donors.

THE INTERVIEW OF SEDAN.

What Bismarck, Moltke, and Wimpffen Said at the Surrender.

General Ducrot has just published a book entitled "La Journee de Sedan." It contains the following highly interesting account by Captain d'Orcet, a French officer, who was present at an interview of General Wimpffen with Count Bismarck and Count Moltke, after the battle and immediately before the surrender of Sedan. It will be remembered that General Wimpffen was the Commander-in-Chief of the French army at the time of the surrender:

We were introduced into a parlor on the ground floor, where we awaited for about ten minutes the arrival of the man was to announce with the wishes of King William, Count Moltke entered, accompanied by Bismarck. General Blumenthal and several officers. After a cold salute Count Moltke inquired of General de Wimpffen whether he had proper powers and sealed to the sympathy with which his personal position might inspire Count Moltke.

General Wimpffen. I arrived here only two days ago from the interior of Africa. My military reputation until now has been spotless, and here I am ordered to take command in the middle of a battle, and am thus fatally forced to attach my name to the disastrous surrender, the whole responsibility of which I am compelled to assume without having myself prepared the battle that led to it. You, who are a General like me, you can understand better than any one the bitterness of my position. It is possible for you to soften my sad fate by granting me more honorable terms. Why would you not do it? I know very well that the principal cause of our disaster was the fall at the outset of the battle of the valiant Marshal who commanded before me. He would not, perhaps, have been the victor, but he might, at least, have operated a good retreat. As for me, if I had commanded at the outset, I do not say that I should have done better than Marshal MacMahon and lost the battle, but I should have prepared a retreat; or, at least, being better accustomed with our troops, I should have succeeded in uniting them in one supreme effort to effect a march. Instead of that I am bounden to assume the command in the midst of the battle without knowing the condition of my troops. In spite of all I might, perhaps, have secured a retreat but for an unfortunate incident, which it is useless here to relate.

There was doubtless an allusion to the confusion of orders resulting from the fact that Marshal MacMahon had handed over the command to General Ducrot, who exercised it up to 10 o'clock in the morning, when General Wimpffen claimed it, on the strength of a letter from the War Minister, of which he was the bearer. General Wimpffen continued in the same strain, but seeing that Count Moltke was little moved by this personal pleading he took a different tone, saying:

"If you cannot grant me better terms I cannot accept those which you want to impose on me. I shall make an appeal to my army and to its honor, and I shall succeed in cutting my way out or in defending myself in Sedan." (It must be owned that he himself did not appear to be convinced of what he said.) He was interrupted by

Count Moltke, who replied: I have great esteem for you. I understand your situation, and am sorry not to be able to do what you ask of me; but, as for attempting a sortie, that is just as impossible as to defend yourself in Sedan. Assuredly you have troops that are really excellent; your cracK infantry is remarkably good; your cavalry bold and enterprising. Your artillery is admirable and has done us much harm, too much harm, but the greater part of your infantry is demoralized; we have made to-day more than 20,000 unwounded prisoners. Not more than 30,000 men now remain to you. It is not under such circumstances that you can pierce our lines; for you know I have at present around you 240,000 men and 500 mouths of fire, of which three hundred are already in position to open on Sedan. The other two hundred will be there by to-morrow's dawn. If you wish to convince yourself I can have one of your officers conducted around the different positions which are occupied by my troops, and he will be able to testify to the correctness of what I have said. As for defending yourself in Sedan, that is quite impossible; you have not forty-eight hours' rations, and you have no more ammunition.

General Wimpffen replied: I think it is your interest, even from a political standpoint, to grant the honorable surrender to which our army is entitled. You are going to make peace, and, no doubt, you desire to make it soon. The French nation more than any other, is generous and chivalrous, and, consequently appreciative of the generosity with which she is treated. If you grant us the terms which would flatter the pride of the army it would please the country and diminish the bitterness of defeat in the eyes of the nation. A peace concluded under such auspices would have a chance of being durable, and your generous act would open the door to a renewal of friendly feelings such as ought to exist between two great nations that are neighbors and such as you desire to exist. If, on the contrary, you persist in using harsh measures toward us you will certainly excite anger and hatred in the hearts of our soldiers. The nation would be like a wounded lion in her pride and share the same feelings. You would thus awaken all the bad instincts lain dormant through the progress of civilization, and you would risk to inflame an interminable war between France and Prussia.

Count Bismark here replied: "Your arguments, General, seem, on first thought, to be serious, but will not really bear discussion. I have little belief in gratitude in general, and none at all in the gratitude of a people. One might believe in the gratitude of a sovereign, and sometimes in that of one's family; one might even, in some circumstances, place perfect faith in it; but, I repeat, there is nothing to expect from the gratitude of a nation. If the French were a people like any other, if they had solid institutions like our people, if they had the veneration for their traditions, or if they had a sovereign firmly established upon the throne, we might believe in the gratitude of the Emperor and his son, and attach some importance to that gratitude; but for the last eighty years the governments of France have changed with singular rapidity, so much out of the ordinary course of events and beyond all foresight that nothing can be relied upon in your country, and I should place no hopes on the friendship of a French monarch would, on the part of a neighbor nation, be simply insanity; it would be like attempting to build castles in the air. Besides, what folly to imagine that France could forgive our successes! You are an irritable people, and are curious and interesting, but unforgiving. Since two centuries France has thirty times declared war to Prussia—that is, to Germany—and this time you have declared it as usual, from jealousy, because you could not forgive us for our victory of Sadowa; and yet Sadowa did not cost you anything or in the least tarnish your glory. But you thought very differently. Every fault will be pearled, and then, when it is seen that the benevolence has run into the right channels, the public will be amply satisfied, and the interest will turn to other subjects. You will find the press here most anxious to assist you. Papers like the *Daily News* and the *Times* are so largely by the classes who have subscribed for Chicago, that whatever is published in those journals may be regarded as before the eyes of the donors.

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OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHICAGO.

How the Chicago Fund is Administered.

Philadelphia Committee's Report.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Nov. 1.

We copy below the report of the Philadelphia committee who visited this city, a few days since, to inquire into the mode of distributing the aid sent to relieve the sufferers by the fire. The report is exceedingly clear and correct, and shows conclusively that the committee discharged their duty with great intelligence and precision. We detect in it two errors only which are worth correcting, namely: the distribution of money in small sums at the Special Bureau is not by loan but as a gift; and the notes given for houses—which are for three-fourths of the value received, and run one year without interest—are only required of those whose circumstances and prospects would seem to justify it. A large proportion of the houses are outright gifts. With these trifling exceptions, the report is correct in all its details, and it must be gratifying, not only to the Relief Committee, but to our citizens generally, that such high testimony is given to the efficiency with which this enormous work of the entire care of 40,000 thousand people is carried on:

At the meeting of the Executive Relief Committee held at the Mayor's office, yesterday, the committee of four who had been sent to Chicago to inquire into the mode of distributing the aid sent to that city presented the following report, which gives a full account of this most interesting subject. The members of the committee were Joseph Patterson, General Meade, Wm. V. McKean, and George H. Stuart:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1871.

To the Chairman and Members of the Executive Relief Committee:

Your committee sent to Chicago under the resolution adopted on the 18th inst., "to ascertain the mode of distribution" of the aid sent or to be sent to Chicago, by the citizens of Philadelphia, respectfully report as follows:

The undersigned were notified of their appointment upon said committee on the 20th inst.; started for Chicago at noon on the 21st; arrived there on the evening of the 23d, and spent that evening and the two following days in making the inquiries with which they were charged.

Their first official visit was to R. B. Mason, Esq., Mayor of Chicago, to whom they were accredited. In their interview with Mr. Mason, they were informed that he had, by public proclamation, after a full consideration of the subject, turned over the whole duty and responsibility of distributing the relief supplies and expending the relief money, so far as they had been placed under his control, to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, an old-established organization, which had a large experience in the way of relieving the poor, in a systematic form, and which possessed the confidence of the people of Chicago. Immediately upon receiving this information they proceeded to the central office of this society, and called upon its chief executive officer, Wirt Dexter, Esq. This gentleman explained to your committee fully and clearly the whole plan of operations of the society, and the method of carrying that plan into execution. It is simply an amplification of the system which the society had already in operation, enlarged and adapted to the vast dimensions and peculiar and urgent necessities of the terrible calamity which has fallen upon the people of Chicago. The work had been promptly divided among eight committees, the titles and duties of which are as follows:

Committee No. 1.—On receiving, storing, an sorting supplies, and dealing out upon requisitions from other committees. Murry Nelson, Chairman, aided by General Hardie.

No. 2.—Committee on Shelter, to provide tents and barracks. T. M. Avery, Chairman.

No. 3.—Committee on Employment, to provide labor for able-bodied applicants. Chairman, N. R. Fairbank.

No. 4.—Committee on Transportation, to provide passes for persons and freight accommodations for supplies. Chairman, George M. Pullman.

No. 5.—Committee on Reception and Correspondence, to receive visitors, and answer all despatches and letters. Chairman, Wirt Dexter.

No. 6.—Committee on Distribution of Food, Clothing and Fuel. O. C. Gibbs, Superintendent of Relief and Aid Society, chairman.

No. 7.—Committee on Sick, Sanitary, and Hospital Measures. Dr. H. A. Johnson, Chairman.

No. 8.—Executive Committee, consisting of R. B. Mason, the Mayor, and the City Comptroller, the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, together with the Chairman of each of the foregoing committees.

To these committees a ninth was added during a visit of your committee, entitled the Bureau of Special Counsel and Assistance, to take charge of cases which could not be readily be disposed of by either of the others, its principal functions being to aid those who were suffering in silence because they had not made their wants known, and by supplying small sums of money, either as donations or as advances in the nature of loans, to be repaid if the recipients shall be able to do so in the future, so as to aid the beneficiaries in their efforts to take care of themselves.

Each of these committees is employed throughout the whole of the day in the discharge of its special duties, and the Chairmen of all of them meet every night as an Executive Board. At these nightly meetings all the proceedings of the various committees are reported, and all information of the progress and developments of the work of relief is concentrated. Your committee, by invitation, attended one of these meetings of the Executive Board, where they had ample opportunity to observe its proceedings; and the more carefully to examine the whole work of relief critically, and to make suggestions in the way of improvement.

The business of your committee mainly concerned the Executive Board, and the subjects of food, clothing, fuel, and shelter. Having been fully and satisfactorily advised of the general plan of operations, by the Chairman of the Executive Board, your committee next inquired into the faithful, intelligent, and impartial execution of the work in its details by the subordinate agencies. To this end they visited the office of the General Superintendent of Distribution of Relief Supplies, Mr. O. C. Gibbs. This gentleman has been for a long time the Agent of the Relief and Aid Society. Here we found that under the general direction of the Executive Committee, of which Wirt Dexter, Esq., is the Chairman, the work of relief was in operation under a thoughtfully-conceived and well-regulated and methodized system. The city had been divided into districts and sub-districts, in each of which there was a carefully-selected Superintendent of Distribution, aided by citizens in whom the people of the districts have confidence and by corps of visitors. Books had been opened and blank forms printed so as to carry on the work with system and accuracy, as well as despatch. Copies of all these printed forms were furnished your committee. They could easily see that the system adopted was well calculated to prevent imposition on the part of the applicants not entitled to relief, to prevent to a great degree the duplication of aid by "repeating," to prevent wasteful and improvident application of supplies, and above all to make it certain that that meritorious class who suffer patiently and who are reluctant to make their wants known, shall not be overlooked or neglected.

Each of the districts and sub-districts has headquarters where applications for relief are received, where the claims of the applicants are examined according to a printed form of instructions, and where the results are filed and recorded. Each one of these districts is also furnished with a depot for the storage and distribution of supplies. After an application is approved and supplies are issued, the "visitor" for the particular locality in which the applicant is lodged, makes a further examination to verify the statements of the applicants. If they are found to be correct, a report to that effect is made; if otherwise no further supplies are issued. In addition to this duty the visitors are charged with another important service. In order to find *all* who need or deserve aid, they have been instructed to go from house to house, until the whole of the city has been explored. By these means a full registry of all who are either in the receipt of aid or who need it had been very nearly completed before your committee left Chicago. In the examination of applicants for relief according to the printed instructions everything essential to the identification of the applicant and the verification of his or her necessities are set down in writing on the printed forms referred to, and filed for reference at the headquarters of the district; and in every case where any person or head of a family is recommended for relief, and supplies of any kind are issued, a regular account is opened under the name of the beneficiary in a large ledger specially prepared for the purpose.

In this account all the particulars concerning the relief granted, what the supplies consisted of, the date when they were issued, how many persons they were to support, and how many days the supplies furnished ought to last with care and economy, are all noted, and can be understood at a glance. By interchange of these recorded sources of information among the several districts, there is a reasonable approach to certainty, that no persons entitled to relief can procure supplies at more than one place.

Thus far your committee had "ascertained the mode of distribution" of food, clothing, and fuel, according to the general plan, and in the details of its execution. It remained to them to pursue their inquiries as to the subject of shelter. The subject of providing shelter for the hundred thousand people whose houses had been destroyed was one of the most difficult with which the Relief and Aid Society had to grapple, and the way in which it has been dealt with affords an opportunity to illustrate the intelligence, energy, business-like economy, and prompt despatch with which its executive board does its work. Immediately after the fire, and before the Aid Society was entrusted with the work of relief, some of the homeless sufferers were taken into the houses of the unburned districts among their acquaintances, but the great body of them were housed temporarily in church buildings, school buildings, empty warehouses, &c. There was, of course, intense discomfort, and great risk of disease and death from privation, exposure, and overcrowding. Then the authorities commenced the hasty construction of barracks in long, close and inconvenient rows, on vacant ground. These, although better than the crowded churches and other large buildings, were still very objectionable; and the Aid Society, immediately upon coming into control of the relief funds, adopted a very different and much more effective plan. They procured estimates in minute detail for the construction of cheap *separate* dwellings of two kinds, one for families of not more than three persons, and one for families of four or five persons. These were immediately printed, with diagrams and schedules of particulars embracing all the necessary materials. A copy is annexed to this report. The dimensions of the house for five persons are 16 feet by 20, one story high. The house contains two rooms, one 12 feet by 16, and one 8 by 16. Wherever a sufferer by the fire owned or had a lease upon the lot on which his or her house was situated, or could procure the use of a lot, an order was at once issued by the Committee on Shelter for all the materials for the construction of the house. Everything was so well arranged in this business that three mechanics could put up such a house in two days. It is estimated that eight thousand of them in all will be required; and of these not less than three thousand had been erected before your committee left Chicago, and the materials had been issued for at least one thousand more. The total cost of the house for five persons, including a cook-stove, a quattress, bedding, and half a ton of coal is $110! The house is not furnished to the beneficiary as a gift, but in order to stimulate thrift, to cultivate a sentiment of self-respect, and to guard against imposition, a note for the amount without interest is taken, payable in one year.

This plan has been worked admirably, and that it has been carried out with wonderful despatch and economy, the facts your committee have recited fully prove. The administration of the forethought, energy, and economy of the Aid Society's movements, it is worthy of mention that immediately upon the adoption of the plan of furnishing separate dwellings for the homeless sufferers, and before the plan was made public, apprehending a possible rise in the price of lumber, a member of the Executive Committee, under authority of the committee, mounted his horse, visited the great lumber depots, and in three hours made contracts for all the lumber required, at six dollars per thousand feet less than the rise which immediately followed.

After an examination of all these matters, both in their general direction and in the administration of their details, and after considering information obtained from other trustworthy sources, your committee came to the conclusion that "the mode of distributing" the relief money and supplies contributed to the suffering people of Chicago, as at present administered under the auspices of the "Aid and Relief Society" of that city, is admirably adapted to the purpose, and that its direction is entrusted to able, experienced and eminently trustworthy hands. They were strongly impressed with the superior intelligence, large intelligence, executive capacity and high character of the men who plan, direct and give impulse to the work.

Of course it occurred to your committee, as it will suggest itself to you, that there may be great intelligence and integrity in the *general* direction of so vast a work as that now in progress in Chicago, and that it may still fail in the execution through lack of intelligence or fidelity in the subordinate agents. The latter may be dull or stupid, or they may be rigid in some cases, or too easy in others; they may be capricious or arbitrary, or occasionally dishonest. These are incidents of all works to be accomplished by human agencies. One corrective is care in the selection of subordinates, and this, your committee are of opinion, has been applied by the Aid Society. But having been invited by the society to make criticisms and suggestions, your committee suggested an additional and ultimate safeguard to secure inspection of the proceedings of the subordinates, and this suggestion was so favorably received that your committee have reason to believe that it will in some form be adopted.

You are already acquainted with the unparalleled extent of the calamity which has befallen the city of Chicago, and the vast number of people who have been reduced to extreme destitution. There is no need to recite the awful facts. They cannot be adequately expressed in words. They cannot be fully appreciated even by going over the whole four miles of destroyed dwellings and devastated public and private buildings, as your committee did in company with one of their duty. The vast area of ruin, as far as the eye can reach to the north and south—the long vistas of tottering fragments of walls—the grim and spectral remains of more than twenty thousand homes and seats of prosperous business—constitute an appalling spectacle.

More than a hundred thousand people were left without the shelter of a roof, most of them without a change of clothes, and at least half of them utterly destitute. When your committee reached Chicago, they were grateful to hear the assurance that all of those who remained in Chicago and who need assistance were housed in some way, and were supplied with clothes sufficient for present exigencies. About forty thousand persons were being supplied with food on Thursday last, October 26, but the number was in course of reduction through the vigilance of the visitors and the exertions of the Committee on Employment. It is expected, however, that not less than twenty-five to thirty thousand of the destitute will have to be carried through the winter and early spring months. The severest part of the trial, and the period of greatest distress for all those are yet to come. These considerations suggest continued exercise of the benevolence already so generously expressed, and such encouragement and support to the excellent society charged with the administration of the world's bounty to the ruined city, as will strengthen its purpose to check all tendency towards profuse and wasteful distribution, so that its stores and resources may be husbanded to meet the wants of the trying season yet to come.

Although your committee were not instructed to procure information as to the Northwest Fund, they made some inquiries. The statements they received were not in accordance with each other. This is, no doubt, due to the circumstance that the devastation in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin is spread over a wide expanse of sparsely-settled country, the sufferers being scattered over hundreds of miles, instead of being concentrated, as they are in Chicago. The committee are of the opinion that, while the change wants of these sufferers may have been provided for, they must certainly have need for assistance during the coming winter. As to the means of reaching them, they are of the opinion that the money and supplies sent to Governor Baldwin at Detroit for the Michigan sufferers, and Governor Fairchild at Madison for the Wisconsin sufferers, will be promptly and judiciously applied.

In conclusion your committee are glad to be able to report that their visit to Chicago will entail no expense upon the fund contributed for the benefit of the sufferers, as through the prompt courtesy and liberality of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company they were furnished with a car for transportation and to lodge in during the five days of their journey and visit, and their other expenses were inconsiderable.

JOS. PATTERSON,
GEO. G. MEADE,
WM. McKEAN,
GEORGE H. STUART.

The report was accepted and adopted, and on motion of Mr. H. D. Welsh it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Executive Relief Committee are due and hereby tendered to the sub-committee to visit Chicago, not only for the sacrifice of their own time and comfort in going upon the mission, but also for the very able report of their proceedings and observations.

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SAFES.

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SAFES.

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NOTICE TO

Business Men

AND

MANUFACTURERS.

I have 300 feet on Polk-st, west of Desplaines; 300 feet on Desplaines, north of Polk-st, and 660 feet on Madison-st, bet. Desplaines and Halsted sts. Will sell any of the above, without any cash down, and furnish some money to build.

S. W. RAWSON,
37 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIEF AND AID DIRECTORY.

Information for Applicants for Relief.

The city is divided into five districts, and each district is subdivided into sub-districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.—This includes the whole of the North Division. The distributing offices are at Lincoln School on Larrabee-st., near Fullerton-av., and at corner of Sedgwick and Division-sts. sub-District No. 1 includes all north of North-av. Sub-District No. 2 includes all south of North-st.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—This includes that portion of the West Division lying north of Kinzie-st. Sub-District No. 1 includes that portion lying north of Chicago-av, and the distributing office is at the church corner of Reuben and Dividend-sts. Sub-District No. 2 runs from Chicago-av. south to Kinzie-st., and the distributing office is at the Tabernacle Church, corner of Indiana and Morgan-sts.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—This includes that portion of the West Division bounded north by Kinzie-st., east by the River, south by Twelfth-st., and west by the city limits. Sub-District No. 1 is all east of Halsted-st. and the distributing office at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Fourteenth and Aberdeen-sts. Sub-District No. 2 includes that portion between Halsted and Reuben-sts. and the office is at 90 West Madison-st., near Green-av. Sub-District No. 3 is west of Reuben-st. and the office is at the Church, corner of Park-av. and Robey-st.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—This includes all of the West Division south of West Twelfth-st. Sub-District No. 1 is bounded north by West Twelfth-st., east by the river, south by W. 22d-st., and west by Robey-st. The office is on Maxwell-st., near Halsted. Sub-District No. 2 is bounded north by W. 22d-st., east by the river, south by Centre-av., and west by Centre-av., office in church, on Halsted-st., near Twenty-second. Sub-District No. 3 is bounded north by Centre-av., east by the river, south by Thirty-first-st., and west by Centre-av., and the office is at 1,000 Madison-st., near Centre-av.

DISTRICT NO. 5.—This includes the whole South Division. Sub-District No. 1 is the territory north of Twenty-second-st., and west of Wentworth-av. Sub-District No. 2 is south of Twenty-second-st., and east of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The office corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Indiana-av. Sub-District No. 3 has an office at the corner of Archer-av. and Mcdregor-st., and its territory is that part of the South Division lying west of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and south of Archer-av.

DISTRICT NO. 6.—All of Cook County outside of the city of Chicago. Superintendent, C. G. Pinckney. Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. The persons to be aided by this agency are such as have, in consequence of the fire, left the city, and not those resident in the country who have lost by the fire. A committee is appointed in each town where such persons are now living, to receive applications and distribute relief.

Committee on Charitable Institutions.

The Committee on Aid to be extended to existing charitable institutions is as follows: Hon. E. B. Mason, Henry W. Sargent, Marshall Field, John V. Farwell, and N. S. Bouton. Applications in this behalf may be presented to either of the above named gentlemen, who will bring the same before the committee at their regular meetings.

Shelter Committee.

T. M. Avery and T. W. Harvey, Headquarters at 80 West Washington-st.

Committee on Sick, Sanitary, and Hospital Measures.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, Chairman. Headquarters, after Monday, No. 80 West Washington-st.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

The distribution office for special relief is at the Church of the Messiah, corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court. Applicants must come with applications stating the facts entitling them to relief, and recommendations from the Pastor of the church to which they belong, or the property authorized officer of any benevolent society to which they are supposed to belong, who shall have examined into the merits of the case.

STANDARD HALL.

The Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society sits daily and all day, at Standard Hall, to supervise and direct the business of the various sub-committees, and this, your committee are of opinion, has been applied by the Aid Society. But having been invited by the society to make criticisms and suggestions, your committee suggested an additional and ultimate safeguard to secure inspection of the proceedings of the subordinates, and this suggestion was so favorably received that your committee have reason to believe that it will in some form be adopted.

You are already acquainted with the unparalleled extent of the calamity which has befallen the city of Chicago, and the vast number of people who have been reduced to extreme destitution. There is no need to recite the awful facts. They cannot be adequately expressed in words. They cannot be fully appreciated even by going over the whole four miles of destroyed dwellings and devastated public and private buildings, as your committee did in company with one of their duty. The vast area of ruin, as far as the eye can reach to the north and south—the long vistas of tottering fragments of walls—the grim and spectral remains of more than twenty thousand homes and seats of prosperous business—constitute an appalling spectacle.

More than a hundred thousand people were left without the shelter of a roof, most of them without a change of clothes, and at least half of them utterly destitute. When your committee reached Chicago, they were grateful to hear the assurance that all of those who remained in Chicago and who need assistance were housed in some way, and were supplied with clothes sufficient for present exigencies. About forty thousand persons were being supplied with food on Thursday last, October 26, but the number was in course of reduction through the vigilance of the visitors and the exertions of the Committee on Employment. It is expected, however, that not less than twenty-five to thirty thousand of the destitute will have to be carried through the winter and early spring months. The severest part of the trial, and the period of greatest distress for all those are yet to come. These considerations suggest continued exercise of the benevolence already so generously expressed, and such encouragement and support to the excellent society charged with the administration of the world's bounty to the ruined city, as will strengthen its purpose to check all tendency towards profuse and wasteful distribution, so that its stores and resources may be husbanded to meet the wants of the trying season yet to come.

Although your committee were not instructed to procure information as to the Northwest Fund, they made some inquiries. The statements they received were not in accordance with each other. This is, no doubt, due to the circumstance that the devastation in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin is spread over a wide expanse of sparsely-settled country, the sufferers being scattered over hundreds of miles, instead of being concentrated, as they are in Chicago. The committee are of the opinion that, while the change wants of these sufferers may have been provided for, they must certainly have need for assistance during the coming winter. As to the means of reaching them, they are of the opinion that the money and supplies sent to Governor Baldwin at Detroit for the Michigan sufferers, and Governor Fairchild at Madison for the Wisconsin sufferers, will be promptly and judiciously applied.

In conclusion your committee are glad to be able to report that their visit to Chicago will entail no expense upon the fund contributed for the benefit of the sufferers, as through the prompt courtesy and liberality of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company they were furnished with a car for transportation and to lodge in during the five days of their journey and visit, and their other expenses were inconsiderable.

JOS. PATTERSON,
GEO. G. MEADE,
WM. McKEAN,
GEORGE H. STUART.

The report was accepted and adopted, and on motion of Mr. H. D. Welsh it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Executive Relief Committee are due and hereby tendered to the sub-committee to visit Chicago, not only for the sacrifice of their own time and comfort in going upon the mission, but also for the very able report of their proceedings and observations.

NOTICE.

Committee for Special Relief,

Church of the Messiah, corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

This Committee will be in session to receive applications for relief from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. each day. The work of this Committee is designed to be confined to cases for satisfactory reasons, the applicant cannot obtain relief by application to the General Relief Depots. Persons who have been receiving relief from the District Depots, or can conveniently do so, should make their applications there, and not to this Committee. Every applicant for relief to this committee should bring evidence of his or her present residence, stating number, and residence before the fire, the number of persons constituting his or her family, their ages and sex, whether such applicant was burned out, and the extent of the losses sustained, and what, if any means of support are now to such applicant, whether applicant has received, or expects to receive, aid from other sources, and such other information should also be set forth in detail and with particularity as to the relief which is asked for, including and number, and quantity, with sufficient distinctness to enable the Relief Agent to select the articles named. Care is needed in this matter, as we are constantly being made as to clothing, especially for the use of the more estate as in the case of furs, cloaks, and persons and as to the special kind of garments desired. Every application must be signed by the applicant, by the pastor of a church or proper officer of some organization to which the applicant belongs, or a member of the Relief Society or of this Committee, or by some visitor appointed by this Committee, who shall state in such certificate that the condition and needs of the applicant have been duly investigated by him, and the facts set forth in the certificate, and no application not so certified will be considered by this Committee. Careful attention to the requirements herein set forth will save both the applicant and the Committee much trouble and delay.

E. C. LARNED,
Secretary. Chairman.

ROBT LAIRD COLLIER,

Convict Labor to Let.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) convicts, and solicit bids for the same. These men have been variously employed in *wagonmaking, edgetool making, machine, and foundry work.*

Contracts are to commence after *the* bids are accepted, and to continue for a term of years, unless sooner to be ended by this agency; are each to be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with, sureties, to be approved by one of the Commissioners or the Warden.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or which in their judgment is not in the interest of the State.

For particulars we refer to our circulars, which can be had on application to Rinner Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent, or who will answer any inquiries addressed to him.

The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on the first day of December, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 30, 1871.

Removal Notice.

The Adjusting Office on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and contents of Buildings, of the LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. has been removed to

669 WABASH-AV.,

where every possible facility will be afforded for the settlement of claims, and as fast as the losses can be adjusted, Proofs of Loss will be made up for the assured on the Company's Blanks. All persons who have not yet registered their claims are requested to do so without further delay.

A. J. WINTERTON,
Adjuster.

Goodrich's Steamers

Daily for Milwaukee and West Shore Ports, 9 a. m.

For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Tri-Weekly, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Tri-Weekly, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, &c., 7 p. m.

Building Material For Sale.

The stone and brick in the ruins of the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Wabash av and Van Buren st, will be sold, to be removed immediately. For full information, apply to either of the undersigned,

GEORGE W. GAGE, 245 Michigan av,
D. A. KIMBARK,
D. W. UNDERWOOD, 436 Wabash av,
Trustees.

Great Improvement in Roofing

AND COVERING OF WALLS.

Roofing and wallities of galvanized iron. No leaking, no cracking or blowing off, no repairing and slight ornamental, saving about 50 per cent of metal by the shingles now in use. Patented June 13, 1871. Rights for sale cheap; send stamp for circular.

C. G. VAN PAPPELENDAM,
Charleston, Lee County, Iowa.

Eagle Iron Foundry,

(Established in 1840,)

Samuel J. Creswell, Jr.,

815, 814, 816 and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and Heavy Water Pipes, Valves, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Odd castings of all descriptions.

Important Notice.

The Honorable Board of Health call upon all to disinfect and purify their premises. Use the new Disinfectant, Bromo-Chlorine, for purifying your water closets, catch basins, etc. The Bromo-Chlorine is non-poisonous and inodorous; is a very powerful disinfectant, and will destroy everything! The obstructive of health is recommended by the medical journals and leading physicians of the day. Prepared by HILLEN & CO., Chemists, New London, New York, and for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists.

BANKING.

National Loan and Trust Company,

Formerly located at

107 RANDOLPH ST.

(Haymarket Square.)

Bank of Discount an Deposit.

We draw in large or small sums on the United States Government Bankers, London. Exchange on all parts bought and sold. Our popular Savings Department has no troublesome rules. Drafts on the Old Country to our own customers at cost.

Office Hours: From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

W. H. PARK, Cashier. GEORGE SMITH, President.

N. B. West Side Merchants should sustain this, the first bank to open among them.

THE

Fifth National Bank

Will build immediately on the northwest corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., and expect to occupy their new building by December 1, 1871.

C. B. SAWYER, Pres.
N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cash.

Chicago, Oct. 28, 1871.

THE REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST CO.,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange

HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS

AT 685 WABASH-AV.,

Near Fourteenth-st.,

and are prepared to pay all demands in full. Deposits received, and our regular banking business transacted as usual.

For the accommodation of our West Side friends and customers, we shall open an office in a few days in a part of the city.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

MANUFACTURERS'

NATIONAL BANK,

454 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE BRANCH,

23 W. Washington-st.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Accounts solicited.

THE

Third National Bank.

436 Wabash-av.

Branch Office,

No. 26 West Washington-st.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Pres.
L. Y. PARSONS, Cash.
W. S. SMITH, Asst. Cash.

THE

Merchants' National

Bank of Chicago,

No. 225 Michigan-av.

BRANCH OFFICE,

30 & 32 S. Canal-st.

THE MERCHANTS'.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS BANK.

Exclusively a Savings Bank. No Loans on Personal Security.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

Formerly 13 South Clark-st.

64 South Halsted-st., Near Madison.

City National Bank,

NEW VAULT AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE,

Corner Washington and Clinton-sts.

Fourth National Bank,

425 WABASH-AV.

West Side Branch Northwest Corner of Canal and Washington-sts.

THE

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Has a temporary office at

NO. 589 WABASH-AV.,

And will remove last of November to new block now being built on Madison-st., between Market and Franklin-sts., where they will be located until they can occupy their FIRE-PROOF BANK BUILDING on the old site, corner of Lasalle st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

562 Wabash-av.,

Continue their business as usual. All deposits payable on demand.

LAZ. SILVERMAN & CO.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall Street, New York.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.).

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS,

381 WABASH-AV.

Gold and Silver, Government Securities, Land Warrants, College Scrip, and Railroad Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.

The Northwestern

NATIONAL BANK

is transacting business in all respects as before the fire at

-526 Wabash-av.

Also on Nov. 1 at its Branch Office, LIND'S BLOCK, east end of Randolph-st. bridge.

GEORGE STURGES, President.
JOHN DEKOVEN, Cashier.

CUSHMAN & HARDIN.

BANKERS,

Have resumed business at No. 225 Michigan-st., and are prepared to meet all demands in full. Deposits received, and our regular banking business transacted as usual. Accounts of merchants and country bankers will receive special attention. For the accommodation of our West Side friends and customers we have opened a branch office at No. 10 Canal-st., just north of Randolph.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO AS IT WAS;

AND AS IT IS.

Fine stereoscopic and other views of all the public buildings, and finest portions of the burnt district, taken before the fire; with views of the same immediately after the fire. This collection is invaluable, and every body wants it. Send in your orders at once, as the demand is unparalleled, and "first come will be first served." Price 50 per dozen. Liberal terms to agents and the trade.

INSURANCE.

TO THE

Merchants & Property Holders

OF CHICAGO.

Many of the Policies you now hold are entirely worthless; and we take this means of informing you that we can have the Policies cancelled, and will issue NEW ONES AT FAIR RATES, in the

ANDES,

AMAZON,

BREWERS,

& TRIUMPH

Insurance Companies

OF CINCINNATI,

Whose Combined Assets are Over

$2,000,000.00.

The last two had no risks in the Great Fire, and the ANDES pays dollar for dollar.

E. E. RYAN & CO.,

47 South Canal-st., Chicago.

Underwriters' Agency,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, After paying Chicago Losses,

$2,500,000.

We are paying losses in full as fast as adjusted, by Sight Drafts on New York.

ADJUSTING OFFICE,

60 South Canal-st.,

SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE INSURANCE

Risks written on Dwellings and other property, at the Local Offices,

62 South Canal-st., 2d floor, and 475 Wabash-av.

OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER,

AGENTS.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE CO.,

Of Hartford, Conn.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses Paid in Fifty-two Years, Over $29,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

CASH CAPITAL, $3,000,000

With an Ample Re-Insurance Fund to be kept intact after Paying Chicago Losses.

ASSETS OVER $4,500,000!

This Well-Known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and renewing old ones at current rates.

GOODWIN & FASCO, Agents,

Office, 585 Wabash-av. 42 South Canal-st.

Adjusting Office, 250 Wabash-av., where over $500,000 losses by the late fire have already been paid.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

ORGANIZED 1853.

HOWARD

INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

ORGANIZED 1833.

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

ORGANIZED 1850.

Chicago losses paid by Sight Drafts on New York as fast as proper adjustments are made.

The above old, well-known and reliable Companies, proved by fire, continue to write policies.

Policies issued by their West Side Office, 30 and 32 Canal-st., over Elwin Blair & Co.'s; South Side Office, 449 Wabash-av., over First National Bank.

Adjusting Office, 691 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The patrons of this Agency can have all necessary assistance and advice as to making "PROOFS OF LOSS," upon application at 691 Wabash-av., where officers of the Companies and an able corps of adjusters are settling all claims.

ARTHUR G. DUCAT.

PHENIX

Insurance Company

Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1, - $1,858,755.45

Net assets, after payment of Chicago losses 1,500,000.00

The Phenix was the first Company to pay a loss after the great fire, and the Adjusters of the Company are now engaged in paying all of its losses as fast as adjusted. Policies issued on all classes of hazards at fair rates.

R. S. CRITCHELL,

Special Agent for the Northwestern States.

Office 30 West Madison-st.

Branch Office, 386 Wabash-av.

Important Notice.

NEW AMSTERDAM

Insurance Comp'y

OF NEW YORK.

All persons having claims against the New Amsterdam Insurance Company, of New York, for unsettled losses are requested to present at a meeting to be held at Nos. 291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner of Eldridge-court, up stairs, on Wednesday next, November 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the officers of the Company will present a statement of its affairs, and make a proposition for settlement.

It will be for the interest of all interested to attend.

NOTICE.

The President of the Occidental Insurance Company, of San Francisco, will be, on and after the 6th inst, at

No. 46 West Randolph-st.,

for the purpose of adjusting losses occasioned by the great fire.

A. C. GREENEBAUM, Agent.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of New York.

No. 726 Fulton-st. JAS. M. STRYKER, General Agent.

Pacific Insurance Co. of San Francisco.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000 GOLD. Risks taken at fair rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Western Department, Nos. 8 Wheeler and Bushnell & Bastion, Gardner & Hinsdale, Miller & Drew, 477 Wabash-av., Local Agents for Chicago.

NOTICE.

The Adjusting Office of the ALLEMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been removed to 124 West Washington-st. Parties having claim for loss in said Company are requested to call immediately. Office open for business until 10 o'clock at night.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city:

Advertising Agency.

H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago daily papers, and receives all cards for this directory. Offices, 43 South Canal and 46 State-st.

LOUIE LOUD & CO., Gen. Agents 70 W. Randolph.

COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents for all papers in the United States, 454 Wabash-av.

Agricultural Implements.

ATWATER & CO., 51 and 53 North Jefferson-st.

Architects.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 161 Fleet-court.

DIXON & HAMILTON, 529 State-st.

ROBB & ACKERMAN, 120 Madison-st.

E. E. JENNISON, 608 State-st.

E. V. WADSKIER, 320 State-st.

L. D. CLEVELAND, 76 Wabash-av.

W. W. BOYINGTON, cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

OTTO H. MATZ, Nixon Bdg., Monroe and LaSalle.

JOHN M. THOMAS, 458 Wabash-av.

PLACEY & ARMSTRONG, 440 State-st.

JOSEPH GASKELL, 427 Wabash-av.

JAS. W. ROBERTS, 264 Wabash-av.

Wm. TRICKETT, 79 W. Lake-st.

JNO. M. WINCHELL, Madison, bet. Dearb. and State.

J. E. & W. C. GOELLER, 161 Washington-st., nr. Clark.

Artificial Teeth.

H. T. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st.

ALLEN & MARKEY, 45 Clark-st.

Clothing.

HENRY W. KING & CO., 34 & 36 South Canal-st.

LOUIS GOLD BROS. & CO., 70 Wabash-av.

TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 49 Wabash-av.

BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, Madison, cor. Peoria.

BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, 70 Madison-st., near State.

HENRY J. CO., 127 West Madison-st.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 45 and 47 W. Madison.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

WASHINGTON.

Rumored Resignation of Secretary Fish.

George William Curtis Offered the Portfolio.

Discovery of an Indian who Believes in the Manifest Destiny of Civilization.

Indian Pensions Cancelled by Commissioner Barker.

Special Telegram to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6--It is understood that the President has tendered the portfolio of Secretary of State to George William Curtis, in case Mr. Fish finally decides to withdraw.

INDIAN PENSIONS.

Some time since Commissioner Baker had his attention called to a remarkable order given by Secretary Hazlett, when Secretary of the Interior, the effect of which was to place a large number of Cherokee Indians on the pension rolls. Upon investigation he has become satisfied that nearly all of these were improperly granted, and he has suspended payment upon 382. The matter is now under investigation.

THE EXPEDITION OF SECRETARY BABCOCK.

The explanation made at the Pension Office of the charges made against Chief Clerk Johns, is that the case of the old soldiers of 1812 had been marked "special" by the Commissioner, and that the office report which came up to Johns represented the term of service as forty-seven days instead of forty-seven; that Johns then added three days for the time consumed in traveling from the place of muster out to home, the case being regarded as very meritorious. Johns attached the certificate which it is necessary for the Commissioner to make in person, and signed the Commissioner's initials to it. Subsequently it turned out that the term of service was forty-seven instead of fifty-seven days. The finding of the Commissioner's personal certificates and initials in Johns' handwriting and an inspection of dates led to the report of an irregularity. The Commissioner at first refused to see wrong motives in Johns, but has concluded the claim in question.

GEORGIA STATE CREDIT.

Reliable advices from Georgia are to the effect that the Legislature will refuse to recognise about any millions dollars worth of bills, assuming liability for railroad corporations, which are alleged to have been passed by the old Legislature, through Bullock's influence.

PAY OF HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

Secretary Belknap explains the attempt to swindle hospital stewards out of their increased pay allowed them by Congress, as simply one of those barefaced attempts at fraud and chicanery whenever the latter have no redress, and over which the government officials have no jurisdiction. It seems that the hospital stewards, after waiting several years to have their accounts adjudicated, sold their claims at a discount to certain agents and attorneys, notwithstanding they were personally advised by Secretary Belknap that their claims were good, and would be eventually paid. Two of the principal parties engaged in purchasing these claims are L. D. Ingersoll, ex-Pension Agent, of Chicago, and Pomeroy, ex-Member of Congress from Iowa. The former stakes his intelligence that they only amount to $5,000, and that only about 10 per cent of this sum has been realized by themselves as compensation for services rendered in having the claims finally paid.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.--The President has appointed Wm. Prescott Smith, and John W. Davis, Commissioners from Maryland for the centennial celebration of Independence.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.--The Havana despatch to the *Herald* says the citizens of Santa Cruz, Juana y San Francisco, Interior Accuarillanos, will be incorporated by Congress. One of the schemes by which Johns was concerned, was his leasing of the Boston Hotels, which he secured for three years at $10,000 a year, for pension office purposes, and for a rental which it is alleged a large percentage was paid to the commissioner on the subject, of which Johns was a member.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY FISH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.--The *Tribune*, of this city, says in the issue of to-morrow: "Hamilton Fish will soon be one of the Senators of the State of New York. This is the announcement which we are authorized to make, and we make it with the utmost confidence. The rumors innumerable concerning the resignation of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, secretary of State. These have finally crystallized into the announcement that we have to-day, from Washington, a single statement, authoritative and conclusive, that we are compelled to give it credence."

THE SANTEE WAR CLAIMS.

The United States Supreme Court to-day granted leave of the State of Kentucky to file a petition for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant for $725,269, to certain alleged in the city on account of its war loans. The motion will be argued on the 18th inst.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day dissolved the injunction of E. W. Nichols, of Canton, Ohio, to restrain the operation of Edward A. Jones, of Alliance, Ohio, for a patent for connecting iron into steel.

INDIAN ITEM.

Superintendent Hoag reports that Big Mouth, a famous Arapahoe Chief, says he is convinced the advantages he proposes have derived from the whites. He says that the whites will soon own the whole of the lands. If he insists the Indians in the white man's path they will be swept away. He is therefore determined to learn to subdue the soil.

FOREIGN.

France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.--A letter from Paris says a meeting held to procure means to aid Chicago, which was convened by Washburne, was largely attended by American residents in Paris, there being many Englese present as well. Washburne, in a speech said: "Chicago is the centre of a population outnumbered the world over by cherry, Constantinople, in point spirit, intelligence and energy." He said he could not tell when they will be greater than ever in the future. They should arrive among their associations and workers of the magnificent aide that saves the rest of the burning city and never sing its praises. It is the greatest of calamities, from its loss and challenges the admiration of the world. The great calamity amazes all nations. Our sympathy is the present time. The report shows that the losses are to the prosperity of the country. Insurance companies are insolvent, and the losses will be distributed throughout the country. Washburne said he would be ready to report to-morrow. The latter have no redress, and over which the government officials have no jurisdiction. It seems that the hospital stewards, after waiting several years to have their accounts adjudicated, sold their claims at a discount to certain agents and attorneys, notwithstanding they were personally advised by Secretary Belknap that their claims were good, and would be eventually paid. Two of the principal parties engaged in purchasing these claims are L. D. Ingersoll, ex-Pension Agent, of Chicago, and Pomeroy, ex-Member of Congress from Iowa. The former stakes his intelligence that they only amount to $5,000, and that only about 10 per cent of this sum has been realized by themselves as compensation for services rendered in having the claims finally paid.

Great Britain.

London, Nov. 3--J. S. Morgan & Co. have received from Liverpool, Interior Accountant, will be appointed by Congress. One of the schemes by which Johns was concerned, was his leasing of the Boston Hotels, which he secured for three years at $10,000 a year, for pension office purposes, and for a rental which it is alleged a large percentage was paid to the commissioner on the subject, of which Johns was a member.

Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 6.--The Federal Council has approved the draft of the Code penal, which is to be submitted to Reichstag.

GEORGIA.

Legislative Opinion Concerning the Late Governor Bullock.

ATLANTA, Nov. 6.--Both branches of the Legislature have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of this State, who has resigned his office and left the State under circumstances calculated to create the impression that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, has in reality, in a sense meaning date of 2nd of November, 1871, endeared to and the personal friends of the people of Georgia, that a majority of the House as fairly and as he had been elected Governor, and that he will receive a support against him without investigation; and the Senate has not determined to find a sufficient number of the House of Representatives to secure an expression of opinion in regard to truth and the validity of the charges preferred, that General Assembly by which are untrue; that the statement in the letter to his address, that the people of Georgia have recently demonstrated by ignoring the constitution of the United States, is false and defamation of the people of this State.

On the contrary, we assert that the people of this State do now, as they did at the time when, according to a letter of said Rufus B. Bullock, they were peacefully disposed acquiescence in the results of the war, neither entertain any hostility toward the United States, or deny any person within the limits of the State equal protection of its laws.

Indiana Central & Louisville Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.--A meeting of the stockholders of the Indiana Central & Louisville Railroad was held to-day at the company's depot in this city for the election of Directors and to pass upon a proposed scheme for the reorganization of the company. The proxies held were sufficient to secure an adjournment to Thursday next. The receivers of Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad filed their report, showing the condition of that road since the time they began its management. The present time, the report shows, is unfavorable for the prosperity of the country, and the business of the road has been small, and it will take time to fit the road to do a profitable business. The receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad filed their report, showing the condition of that road since the time they began its management. The present time, the report shows, is unfavorable for the prosperity of the country, and the business of the road has been small, and it will take time to fit the road to do a profitable business. The receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad filed their report, showing the condition of that road since the time they began its management. The present time, the report shows, is unfavorable for the prosperity of the country, and the business of the road has been small, and it will take time to fit the road to do a profitable business.

NEW YORK.

Speculations Regarding the Result of Tuesday's Election.

The Excitement in New York City at Fever Heat.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.--The Republican State Central Committee estimate that the Republicans will elect their State ticket by 10,000 majority, and have majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The Democratic State Central Committee claim the State ticket by 30,000 majority, and the senate by one majority. They concede the Assembly to the Republicans. Barrett will probably beat Leibbrand for Judge of the Supreme Court. The Tammany men are to sell out the latter. O'Brien's chances are best for Senator in the closely contested Seventh District. There is great excitement there, and there will probably be trading to-morrow. The Reformers are confident of electing Tilden and Horatio Seymour to the Assembly from this city. Tweed's election as Senator from the lower wards is conceded. There will be a general closing of places of business to-morrow. The State troops have been ordered out. The excitement is at fever heat in this city to-night.

MONEY.

The Wall street markets opened very dull, the election excitement contributing somewhat to the lightness of transactions. There was an ample supply of funds in the money market, and rates closed at 4 to 5 per cent. Prime endorsed mercantile paper is quoted at 9@12, with few sales under 12. What is rated as good paper sells at about 15 per cent.

GOLD

opened at 111, and fluctuated 1-4 per cent both ways, and closed at the opening quotations, moderately strong. This was the result mainly of the unfavorable news from Europe respecting the quotations of American securities in London and Frankfort. In the latter prices were down nearly 1-2 per cent, and, as the bourse is generally best affected by unfavorable news, it was supposed that something decidedly bad had occurred to depress these securities to such an extent. The only solution that could be found was Bismark's speech before the Reichstag. The German bankers were observed to be buying gold in considerable quantities, and this, also, was regarded as significant. There was very little covering of shorts to-day, and the market has been free from local causes, which would stimulate it so that the situation in Europe is charged with the bull movement in gold. The carrying rates were 1, 2, 6, and 4 per cent, and fell to that toward the close of the market. This was indicative of an increasing short interest, for the rate represents two days' transactions to-morrow being a *dies non*. The government gold which will come out on Thursday, to the extent of two millions, will relieve the market to a considerable extent. It is understood that there is a pool in the Gold Room to bull the premium, and that they will lay the foundation for their operations to-morrow evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, counting on a disturbance at the election polls to give an impetus to the upward turn.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were steady, but very dull, and, with the exception of the '67s, was without feature. The reports from London announce that the new loan is at a discount of 2 1-32 2-3. It is said that the Syndicate are bulling the '62s on the other side, so as to equalize the decline in the new loan.

STATE BONDS.

The new South Carolinas were lower to-day. The report of enormous over-issues was not fully believed on the street. The Governor gives an explicit denial in a card published in to-day's papers. There is something *mysterious* about the transaction.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Pacific railroad securities closed as follows: Central, 102 7-8@103 1-8; Union gold bonds, 108 1-4; land grants, 86@87; income, 77 1-8@77 1-2; stock, 71 1-8@72 3-8.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed firm at 108 3-8 for prime bankers' 60 day sterling, and 109 3-8 for sight.

STOCKS

were strong all day, with Lake Shore as the feature. The stocks with the dividend sold up to 102 3-4, and without the dividend it was 95 3-4.

ELECTION DAY.

Stocks may be affected by local disturbance, to-morrow, and those who were buying and selling to-day have that contingency in view. Brokers in gold and stocks will generally abstain from business to-morrow, and both the Exchanges will be closed; but it will be difficult to keep some of the operators from dabbling.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market opened firm but quiet, holders declining to yield to sell. Really good shipping brands were not plenty, and were wanted. In the former, the market was better and more active for all low grades. Medium grades were dull, though without any pressure to realize. Wheat was active, particularly for spring and winter. Millers were buying choice amber and white wheats, the demand of the close being aided by speculative and confined largely to spring. Corn was better, though quiet. The absence of supply restricted business.

[To the Associated Press.]

COURT ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6--The Sheriff has not yet received the order granted this morning for the arrest of Fisher. Noelke will be made to serve the writ after the election. The order for the release of one of the prisoners in London Street Hall, signed by Judge Barnard, has not been complied with by the Sheriff, who has taken advice of counsel. The matter of jurisdiction will come up on habeas corpus on Wednesday.

THE MILITIA.

It was ordered to-day that members of the militia on duty shall be relieved a short time to enable them to vote.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD INJUNCTION,

which was to have been argued before Judge Cardozo, who succeeds O'Gorman as Justice of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn to-day, was postponed till Wednesday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On Saturday, a client named Nevins attempted to take from the Register's office about 20 deeds, which he had been examining, but was detected in the act, but was prevented by the watchman. This morning he was arrested and committed in default of $2,000 bail for above.

PLEADED GUILTY.

George Hollister pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money, to-day, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

CHARGE.

In Brooklyn, to-day, Judge Gilbert charged the grand jury in regard to the Election law, and the fraudulent registration of voters.

ELECTION FRAUDS INTENDED.

One of the rumors concerning election frauds is that Tammany outlaws intend having many illegal votes cast. The Society list voted upon early in the day, to the exclusion of legitimate voters. Where illegal votes on a false name there seems to be no remedy.

A number of prominent gentlemen, including Chas. O'Conor, A. Oakey Hall, and Oswald Ottendorfer, have sent a communication to the Emigration Society, directing attention to the report that the Democratic leaders in Ward Island have falsely registered, and asking that measures be taken to prevent the fraud from going further.

ELECTION CARDS.

Cards are published by O'Donovan Rossa and Sigel, the one soliciting support in behalf of the former, Rossa states that Sigel promises to give a third of the patronage of the office of Register to Americans. Sigel says he is a third to Irish, and a third to Germans. He calls upon citizens to keep a look out for the Count, as if he gets a fair show he thinks he can defeat Tweed.

A HEAVY SUIT.

The Attorney General has begun a suit, on behalf of the people, Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New York city, against Thomas C. Fields, in the Supreme Court, to recover half of the fraudulently obtained from the City Treasury, in payment of certain claims brought by Fields as belonging to the members of the old Fire Department. Fields is a candidate for the senate from the Nineteenth District, against Horatio Seymour.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

The *Tribune* says that in some districts, notably that of Bradley and O'Brien, the latter's headquarters in the fifth district, there is to disturb the peace, while the prospects of a quiet election generally are not encouraging. The canvass of the past two months has been noisy and vigorous, and in districts where the struggle is narrowest down to the last moment. The Democratic leaders tick etc. frequent disturbances are almost certain, though it is hoped that the police and military preparations to suppress disturbance will prevent a general riot which has been threatened. There are only two tickets to be voted, that of the Ring, or Tammany, and that of the Reformers. On the county tickets the latter are Republicans of both organizations, and the honest Democracy are firmly united, the latter heading the list of both Republican and Democratic tickets. Each ticket is headed by Democrats, and heavily indorsed and actively supported by the several reform organizations which have sprung into existence for this occasion.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Miss Alice Wood, of Saratoby, was taken from a boarding-house in a dying condition, on Saturday morning, and died shortly after at St. Luke's Hospital. A post-mortem examination showed that her person had been outraged, and it was believed she was drugged by villains who had succeeded her escape. Coroner Schirmer is investigating the case.

Some additional testimony proves the case of the young lady Scott at Fifth Avenue Hotel, who subsequently died, to be one of suicide. Mr. Magee, of middletown, her father, suicide. Mr. Magee, of Middletown, her father, was at the Coroner's office to-day. Deceased was of the highest respectability and intelligence.

LOCKED UP.

This evening Aldermen Bernard O'Neil, of the Twenty-first Ward, was arrested and locked up in Ludlow-st. Jail. A charge was made by Patsey Connolly, who accuses O'Neil of having violated him to the illegality of the last election.

A VETERAN PUGILIST CAUGHT.

R. O. Donnelly, alias William Moore, alias Curley, was arrested to-day charged with inducing a child to leave his home in Brooklyn and selling it for $150. He was also operated in Washington, and is said to have committed suicide by the house of Clark & Co., bankers of Philadelphia.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 6.--Cattle--Receipts for the past 48 hours, 5,672 head. Shipped to Chicago, 1,077 head; to St. Louis, 80 cars, 4,320 head; driven out, 214 head; slaughtered, 1,473 head. Prices--Native steers, 1,600 lbs. and upward, at $3.75@4.25; 16 head do., av. 1,585 lbs., at $2.50; 287 head good Wintered Texans, av. 1,047 lbs., at $3.90; 179 head good Summer Texans, av. 1,067 lbs., at $3.65; 21 head Texas Texans, av. 1,100 lbs., at $1.75.

TO-DAY'S WORK.

What the Ladies Can Do To-Day--Mr. Hesing for the Fire-Proof Ticket--An Important Circular, Etc.

WHAT THE LADIES CAN DO TO-DAY.

The women cannot vote, but they can cause thousands of men, who are voters, to exercise the elective franchise. Let every married woman ask her husband at breakfast to go to his precinct polls and vote. Do this thing this Election. When he returns at noon for his dinner, put the question to him direct, "Sir, have you voted?" If he replies in the negative, exact a promise from him that, immediately after dinner, he will go and vote and lose no time about it. Deal with him kindly but firmly. Accept no "ifs," or "perhaps," or "may be's." Compromise on nothing less than a solid "aye" put into the ballot box for the fire-proof tickets. And if your husband has one, in his citizenship, the power to influence to have their vote, and vote the right way. What do you wanted to-day to votes. Good wishes were useful yesterday, but to-day nothing less than votes will answer.

MR. HESING FIRE-PROOF.

Our fellow-citizen, A. C. Hesing, Esq., having returned from Europe, made his appearance on yesterday morning at Fire Proof headquarters. His presence was the signal for a hearty outburst of applause. He responded to the call, and said he came by a few stirring remarks, pointing out the horrors of the late conflagration, and the duty of fire-proof citizens. Speeches followed by Messrs. James Barker, Nos. 88 and 40 Adams street; H. S. McLean, Nos. 186 and 188 Monroe street; E. C. Young, Nos. 86 and 88 and 120 and 122 Michigan; Nos. 184, 186, 188, and 190 Washington street. Each man named Shropshire calling himself a printer, took his wife to quincy, and sold her when turned out in the Chicago fire. Wood was offered him, but he refused it until his family was provided for. The Retail Committee of Quincy furnished him with a house and outfit. That night he and his wife were picked up drunk on Main street, and locked up. The *Quincy Whig* thinks he would send back and get a Chicago printer, which, of course, is doubtless a correct one.

--The New Orleans *Picayune* tells of a lady in that city who was reading to her servants an account of the Chicago fire. The inside at of the burning of the Emancipation Proclamation arrested the attention of one old colored woman, a slave all her life, who viewed the proclamation with the awe hereafter did the dark of the Covenant. "What dat, honey?" she asked. "Burned up, auntie," answered the child. "Den what gwine come of its agains?" she drew herself up and said, "Dey ain't never no more before." "Den dat de gwine of de right now."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Chicago Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., this evening, Nov. 7, at 7:30 o'clock, at Apollo Hall, corner State and Twenty-eighth-st.

By order of the W. M.

A. WEINBERG, Secretary.

N. B.--Notice of meeting in Loomis Hall was erroneous.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

239, 241, 243 & 245 West Madison-st.,

(Six Blocks directly west of New Sherman House)

has now in stock full lines of Prints, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Ticklings, Stripes, Checks, Denims, Cotton Flannels, Woollen Flannels, Cloths, Repellants, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Negligé Shirts, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Worsted Goods, Notions, and the LARGEST STOCK OF HOSIERY IN CHICAGO; in fact, a full line of all kinds of goods connected with the general Dry Goods Trade.

We shall be pleased to see both old and new customers, and can promise them THE BEST-ASSORTED STOCK IN THIS MARKET, at very low figures.

239, 241, 243 & 245 WEST MADISON-ST.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court convened yesterday morning in the old County Court room, but, owing to the chilliness of the place, very little business was done. There is at present no arrangement existing for heating the room, though it is expected that on Wednesday this disadvantage will not be complained of. The room has been boarded and bricked into a habitable condition, but one cannot at present be expected to do justice to a criminal and a sense of general insecurity. Under the circumstances, when Chief Justice Williams of the Criminal Court appeared in the court, he did not think of importance, beyond ordering a special venire to issue, returnable on Thursday morning, for a grand jury. It was decided that the jury would be a fearful of the nation for the appointment of Recorders in the cases of several of the insurance companies pending in the Circuit Court. The court appointed in a private office where an attempt will be made to agree upon the appointment of a referee in the application of the Attorney General to the Commercial and Garden City Companies.

Death of an Old Man.

An excited individual, accompanied by a lawyer, called on Coroner Stephens, yesterday morning, and informed the coroner that he had a case requiring care, stated that he had had a consultation with his State's Attorney friend, who demanded to be called upon to investigate the circumstances. The Coroner at once summoned Detective Ellis, and the two proceeded to the corner of May and Randolph streets, where the deceased resided. Inquiries resulted in learning that the dead man was William Connell, aged 84 years, and that he had been sick for over a year. The physicians who attended him were sent for, as was the druggist from whom the medicine was obtained. The doctors were of the opinion that death was caused by old age and debility, the man having been unable to eat anything for a month, owing to a derangement of the bowels. The appearance of the deceased justified this conclusion, and the examination of the effects were satisfied that no poison had been administered, was ended. The case who agreed the report that the deceased is a gentleman of wealth, and has relatives in Chicago, one a brother-in-law of Washington-street. The contracts were let yesterday, and work commences at once. His new building will be of the same dimensions and same general plan of arrangements as the old one, except that the fronts in Washington and State streets will be of stone. The building is to be completed on the 1st of next July, and is intended for the dry goods business as before.

Salaries of City Officers.

An ordinance will soon be submitted to the Council by Ald. Mc Cauley, fixing the salary of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Collector at $5,000 each, and of the City Treasurer at $3,500, he paying over all interest on deposits. The Mayor's salary is now fixed at $5,000 a year, the City Clerk is $3,000, where he was; the pay of certain other city officials is fixed at the minimum amount mentioned in the charter, and the salaries of some others are cut down 20 per cent, after the 1st of December.

Chicago Pluck.

The Boston *Journal* is astonished to find the following exhibition of Chicago pluck, consisting of a telegram received from Chicago by Hallett & Co., of that city:

CHICAGO, Oct. 9, 1871.

Messrs ------ Enclosed invoice and bill of lading of lumber of September 21. Remittance delayed a few days in consequence of removal. Very respectfully, HALLETT & SAWYER.

The good people of Boston need not be surprised to find in just what all our business men are doing.

The Water Works.

The Board of Public Works have applied to the Council for authority to transfer, temporarily, $60,000 from the sum received from the sale of bonds, and credited to the water fund, for the repair fund. They say that the Water Works have been damaged to the amount, and as the water rents will fall off one-third, the diversion of money which they ask for is the only way of getting funds with which to make repairs.

Miscellaneous Items.

A little son of Policeman Flaherty, aged 18 months, was scalded to death on Saturday, by upsetting a boiler containing water on himself.

--In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Mr. O. Horton was appointed Receiver of Mr. Flowers's insurance in the suit pending in the Court of Equities. The bond in each case was $60,000.

--Two sailors, named Charles Munger and Thomas Bradley, fought a fight, on Sunday night, and the latter left a portion of his left ear. Munger was arrested for mayhem, and held for a further hearing.

--Hello to Pay" is the name of a new sold at Goldsmith & Co.'s, on Lake-st. It is a game which would be a very expensive one for the confederate one that licked over the lamp in Congress.

--Mathias Gap was assaulted by three men on South Clinton street, on Saturday night, on being robbed of $90 and a silver watch. A German was knocked down on Canal street, on the same evening, and, in addition to being robbed, was severely kicked about the head.

--Owing to the fact that it was the eve of the election, only a dozen Aldermen met at the Common Council meeting last night. The Council will not meet again until Thursday evening, when the Board of Public Works will be asked to explain the reasons for the expenditure of the $60,000 for repairs.

Bibles for the Sufferers.

The Young Men's Christian Association, at the instance of several pastors of Norwegian, German, and other foreign congregations, made application, through Mr. Robert Patterson, to the American Bible Society for copies of the Scriptures for those languages in their possession. The Bible Society, with that noble generosity which has become one of its most prominent characteristics, and which has endeared it to the whole nation, at once forwarded supplies to its depository here, Rev. C. S. Holmes, No. 161 West Madison-street. The visitors of churches, or the pastors, are requested to report at the depository in the Tribune Building for distribution, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets and in the First Baptist Church, the names, residences, and locations of sufferers found in most destitute condition, that measures may be promptly taken for supplying them.

Palmer to the Front.

It will be a gratifying item of intelligence to the entire community to learn that Potter Palmer has determined to rebuild the old Field & Leiter store at once, on its old site, and to have it ready for the fall trade of next year. The contracts were let yesterday, and work commences at once. His new building will be of the same dimensions and same general plan of arrangements as the old one, except that the fronts in Washington and State streets will be of stone. The building is to be completed on the 1st of next July, and is intended for the dry goods business as before.

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BENEFIT OF SUFFERERS.

TEN PER CENT

Of Our Gross Sales of

Saturday, Nov. 11,

Will be handed to the

RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Sufferers by the Late Fire.

MABLY & HULL,

THE GREAT

CLOTHIERS

OF THE WEST,

122 West Madison-st.,

CHICAGO.

DRUGGISTS.

HURLBUT & BUSALL,

Wholesale Druggists,

619 State-st.

We now have our usual complete stock of Drugs, Druggists' Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Soapmakers' Stock, etc., and can now fill all orders in our line at the lowest possible prices.

STATIONERY.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

Booksellers & Stationers,

469 Wabash-av.

Just received, a Large Stock of

JOURNALS,
LEDGERS,
CASH BOOKS,
DAY BOOKS,
DIAMOND WRITING PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
COPYING BOOKS,
POST OFFICE BOXES,
ARNOLD'S INK,
SHIPMAN'S FLUIDS,
and all other kinds of

Office Stationery.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

469 Wabash-av.

ROOFING MATERIALS.

Roofing Materials,

AND BUILDING FELTS.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 East Monroe-st.,

Near Market, are now prepared to fill all orders on short notice. Call and see them at 230 East Monroe-st., near Market.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Passing Thro' the Fire.

A new Song and Chorus by

GEORGE F. ROOT,

Our first Publication since the Fire.

PRICE, 30 CENTS.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of marked price.

ROOT & CADY,

612 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

We have a full line of Movements, and Gold and Silver Cases, made by the American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY,

612 Michigan-av.

Geo. Steck & Co.'s Pianos, Root & Cady Pianos, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, Imported Musical Merchandise, Strings, Violins, German Accordions, &c. Sheet Music and Music Books.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEDICAL AND ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

Removed from 180 Wabash-av. in consequence of the great fire to 123 Calumet-av. Our home is new and commodious, having all the conveniences of modern improvements, we intend it to be more pleasing for our patients and guests than the former one. With a renewal of our energies and a determined improvement in our medical ability, we extend to those that desire a home and our treatment a cordial welcome. Physicians and friends are at liberty to send to and visit the worthy poor that need our treatment (not board) free of charge, providing that they certify to their needy condition. We are within two blocks of Twenty-second-st. Depot of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads, also one block from Cottage Grove-av. cars, stopping at Twenty-third-st., and one block from Twenty-second-st. omnibus line stopping at Calumet-av.

Charred Papers Restored.

RESTORING LIQUID FOR SALE BY

J. M. RENNE,

29 West Washington-st.

Charred Papers Restored

By C. GILBERT WHEELER, Analytical Chemist and Assayer,

Office corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

Patent Office.

Quick grant of patents procured, and quick sales made. Patents for sale. Call at Room 29, Crosby's Inventors' Exhibition and Patent Office Association, 77 Washington-st., New York.

GROCERIES.

STANTON & CO.

Offer a full line of

Family Groceries,

Wines, Liquors, and Havana Cigars,

At 967 Wabash-av.

STANTON & CO.

LAND TITLES.

Show Your Titles.

All persons owning REAL ESTATE in Cook County should at once prepare to PROVE THEIR TITLES. After an act is passed providing for this, it will take years FOR OUR COURTS TO COMPLETE THE BUSINESS. Therefore if you wish to save expense and delay, hand in your abstracts, deeds, &c., at once, as the business will be taken up in regular order. "First come first served." Charges low.

ROLLIN P. BLANCHARD,

REAL ESTATE ATTORNEY,

No. 393 Wabash-av.,

IN BASEMENT.

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY.

We have opened a full assortment in both our Wholesale and Retail Departments, at 481 Wabash-av., corner of Eldridge-court.

N. MATSON & CO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To the Tax-Payers of Chicago.

TO WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, ESQ.,

City Collector:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, tax payers of this city, representing various important interests, having had the opportunity during the last two years of acquainting ourselves by personal observation in business intercourse with you, of the efficient and creditable manner in which you organized and managed the affairs of your office, and the great zeal and vigilance with which you protected the tax-payers, take this manner of expressing our unqualified satisfaction with your administration, and, at the same time, believe that the public interests will be subserved by your re-election. We feel sure that the records of your office have been totally destroyed in the late fire, we deem it doubly important that you shall be retained in the position, when you, if any one, is the most competent to fill the position, and, at the same time, be enabled to serve the tax-payers to the best of your energy that has hitherto manifested your administration.

(Signed)

H. H. Henry, Chas. V. Dyer, Sam'l K. Heckler, Wm. L. Kerfoot, Jno. F. Gilbert, Wm. Garrett, Bennett, Bassett & Hills, Geo. Schneider, George Sturges, F. C. Taylor, Jr., Farnham & Co., Farni. M. Brooks, C. L. Hutchinson, Manufacturers' National Bank, Ira Holmes, The Commercial National Bank, M. D. Buckman, Cashier, Mattocks & Moses, Wm. Ingraham, Carter H. Harrison, Henry Fowler, Henry Prussing, Thomas Hoyne, Henry Greenebaum, Linden Briggs, Jr., W. M. Egan, J. Seely Vallace, And others.

MISS FANNY ROOT,

Teacher of Vocal Music,

Having lost her old-dress book in the fire, takes this method of informing her pupils that she is ready to resume lessons at her residence. She may be addressed at ROOT & CADY'S, 612 Wabash-av., or at H Groveland Park.

NOTICE.

To Richmond and Transportation Companies. All goods addressed to us please deliver to Messrs. BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 246 and 248 Wabash-av. O. H. & S. LAFLIN. Our office will be with them.

NOTICE.

Mr. Charles H. True

Retires from our firm this day.

CAGE & DAVIS.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1871.

NORTH SIDE.

I will lease for a term of ten years 100 feet on the southeast corner of Illinois and Wells-sts., in 20 or 25 feet lots, at $40 per foot, and build to suit tenants, and will lend the parties leasing money at 10 per cent per annum to help them build. WM. S. JOHNSTON, Court House Square.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.

Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT PONY WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

Drawings and specifications mailed when solicited.

Office and Factory, Wednesday, 1009 to 1011 Chestnut-st.; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.

SUCCEEDING

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,

(Retired.)

PHILADELPHIA.

READY.

GILLETT, TITUS & CO.

Have now in stock a full and fresh line of NOTIONS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, WALLETS, etc. Send for your orders. Come and see us.

Michigan-av., bet. Van Buren and Congress-sts.

Gillet's Chemical Works.

These Works are now at

No. 51 West Lake-st.,

and have since the fire been put in complete running order, with an entire new stock of fixtures and materials, and their goods will be manufactured, and the trade supplied as usual. GILLET, McCULLOUGH & CO.

DIXON & HAMILTON,

ARCHITECTS,

No. 829 State-st., (Second Story),

Entrance through Bonner & Jacks' Store.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE

REMOVED

To Northeast Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Room 6.

Money to Loan on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

DR. A. P. PECK,

No. 123 Calumet-av.,

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1871.

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Justice of the Supreme Court—John A. Jameson.
Judge of the Circuit Court—Lambert Tree.
County Treasurer—Julian S. Rumsey.
County Clerk—Orrington Lunt.
Police Commissioner—Jacob Beidler.
State Senator—Ahimaz Cutler.

County Commissioners.

M. C. Hagan, Marcel Talcott.
Christian Wahl, Carter H. Harrison.
John Lehle, Joseph Harris.
Charles Hillebrock, Thos. Lonergan.
Jas. Gallagher, John Wentworth.
John Crawford, John Hartnett.
J. H. Haddock, Michael Jenkins,
Joseph Reelle.

City Officers.

Mayor—Joseph Medill.
Treasurer—M. Auditor—
Collector—George Von Holten.
Attorney—D. Ingersoll, Jr.
Clerk Police Court—C. H. Matson.
Police Magistrates—John Sexton, Reid,
J. J. Sherlock.
H. H. Stickney.

Aldermen.

Wards.	Wards.
1. Chauncey T. Bowen.	11. Henry Sweet.
2. [illegible] Anderson.	12. Solomon Hench.
3. John W. McGinnis.	13. George W. Sherwood.
4. Jas. H. Medway.	14. Robt. Cleveland.
5. W. B. Stone.	15. J. Vail Wood.
6. Jas. Bradley.	16. Jas. Conley.
7. William Rawleigh.	17. George A. Mann.
8. J. Cleary.	18. Owen McCarthy.
9. John McMillen.	19. John D. Orrick.
10. L. L. Bond.	20. Charles L. Woodman.

Constables.

Wards.	Wards.
1. Thomas Ford.	11. Frederick Zachicke.
2. Wm. Kelly.	12. [illegible]
3. F. C. Verling.	13. Albert P. Hill.
4. J. Bradley.	14. Hugh Warnock.
5. C. O. McLean.	15. P. C. Christian.
6. Philip Connolly.	16. John Roberts.
7. John Danforth.	17. Jas. Worrell.
8. Matthew Fleming.	18. Thomas McMahon.
9. Wm. Mayer.	19. Jas. Kelly.
10. Joel Hall.	20. Michael Macauley.

Town Officers.

Collectors—West Side—Charles Klostach.
North Side—S. E. Walsh.
South Side—John W. Kappen.
Supervisors—West Side—Henry Pluette.
North Side—Peter Maier.
South Side—H. Lohrentzen.
Town Clerks—West Side—M. W. Miller.
North Side—Thomas J. Pinky.
South Side—Louis Spiegel.

TO-DAY.

When the flames raged throughout the city, and the walls of our warehouses and homes were toppling to the ground, it was the natural impulse of every one to snatch whatever he could of personal possessions and rescue it from the general ruin. When the water failed and the Fire Department became powerless, and there was great danger from incendiaries, everybody who had any property, or who felt any devotion to the public good, was willing to turn out and give a night, or any number of nights, to watching for thieves and incendiaries. It was a duty which we all embraced, not only willingly but eagerly, to defend our city—such of it as we had left—from the villains and cut-throats whom we believed to be prowling around with hostile intent.

Dangers analogous to those described are now threatening the city. There are robbers who are now scheming to obtain, under cover of law, a share of the poor remainder of the city's funds, and to avail themselves of the present emergency to fill their pockets with the people's money. They have organized themselves into a band which they call the "People's Ticket," or something like that, for the purpose of seizing and administering the city and county finances. But a few years of such administration would be fully as bad for the public interests as a conflagration. Fire would have been in that anxious week following our great conflagration.

A day's vigilance on the part of our patriotic citizens will prevent any such disaster. The day when this effort must be made is now. Instead of nights of patrolling, musket in hand, a day's faithful service at the polls is all that is now required of the citizen. Such as have voters in their employ should also give them the day for voting. There is no doubt that they will vote the ticket they wants to vote for—the hammers' ticket, except persons of the scallawag profession, or those who are ignorant enough to be deceived by the appeals of Holden's demagogues. These, fortunately, are not numerous enough to carry the day against the Fire-Proof ticket; *if business men will only turn out and get their friends out.* Let us save what we can out of the flames. Let us not allow the thieves to get what the fire has left us.

GO TO THE POLLS.

Let every business man in Chicago make it his first duty to go to the polls early this morning, and not leave them until he has deposited his ballot. The immediate revival of business depends on the spirit shown to-day by the business men of this city. Could Chicago to-day give a unanimous vote for the Union ticket, its effect upon our credit abroad would be electrical. Not a doubt would exist anywhere, nor would there be the least hesitation in extending to us all the credit we need. The hungry spoil-hunters, however, will rally their adherents at the polls to-day in order to secure what little is left to us, and therefore it becomes the duty of the whole people to turn out and secure the city and her credit from the second and more complete destruction which is threatened.

STAY AT THE POLLS.

Every man whose selfish instincts lead him to vote for the Holden ticket will be at the polls to-day, and will labor with unremitting zeal to elect himself and his friends. We earnestly appeal to the business men of Chicago to go to the polls *and to stay there.* They will be wanted to identify those of their own number who are not registered; but their very presence, showing their determination to defend the city against its enemies, will have a most beneficial effect upon the peculiar class. Let everybody understand that the best day's business ever done in Chicago, will be the Election of the Union Fire-Proof ticket, and let him give his services as his contribution to this day's transactions, the effects of which are to last forever.

TOUCH NO SPLIT TICKET.

Every candidate on the Holden ticket, knowing its weakness, will endeavor to-day to shake himself by means of split tickets. Each is prepared to sell out the other, and consequently will have the Union Fire-Proof ticket with his own name on it. The best way to avoid all mistakes is to vote the Fire-Proof ticket exactly as it stands. Examine tickets before voting, and see that they have not been altered or hammer names inserted.

HOLDEN AS A STAR CHAMBER-LAIN.

A word concerning Star Chambers, since the screeches of the Schintz-Holden clique have been so loud-mouthed upon that subject. These political wreckers saw at once that they could not make any points against the Union Fire-Proof ticket, founded on the merits or demerits of the candidates. They saw that the Fire-Proof ticket was the best to ever be submitted to the suffrages of the people of Chicago. They saw also that the nomination whom it became necessary to provide with place upon their ticket would prove decidedly objectionable to the people, on account of their public record and private character. They therefore determined to raise all the hue and cry possible by dubbing the citizens' movement toward a virtuous government a "Star-Chamber" affair. Let us see where and to whom this epithet best applies.

In the making up of the Fire-Proof ticket, the initial steps were taken by the regularly constituted authorities of both political parties of Cook County, acting under a grave sense of the responsibilities to the common weal in a time of emergency like the present. The deliberations of such committees, sitting separately, were open to Mr. Holden, or any other citizen who had suggestions to offer. In fact they were attended, from day to day, by large numbers of citizens, too many, probably, to suit the purposes of the screechers, and the proceedings went on with such careful deliberation that they extended through several days. The public were duly informed, from day to day, of the full proceedings, and it is a well-known fact that the two weak tunes upon the Republican part of the ticket were removed in deference to reconsidered public sentiment; the object being to nominate candidates of such character that absolutely no objection could be made to them from any source. (These objectionable ones, it may be added, afterwards crowded themselves upon the scratched ticket.) Then the candidates were subjected to another sifting process, when each constituency of the nominating power was allowed to object to any of the candidates proposed by the others, and all who were not fire-proof were thrown away among the scrubheads, where was weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth. It is apparent to all that no list of candidates was ever subjected to any such severe and public scrutiny before being formally nominated as this Fire-Proof ticket has been.

So much for the charge that the spontaneous rally of citizens for a virtuous government is of the nature of a Star-Chamber proceeding. Let us see now what title Bess Holden has earned to declaim about "Star-Chambers."

Four years ago, when the banner class, which Holden now leads, had got control of the County Conventions (as they would have done this year but for the timely action of committees), there was a strictly Star-Chamber organization formed, consisting of a very small number of persons, sitting in a room entirely private; but when, in spite of Holden's support, and in spite of everything else, that ticket was elected, Mr. Holden was the man who, from the platform of Farwell Hall, real aloud, with unction, the returns as they came in, indicating that the "Star-Chamber" movement had succeeded. Mr. Alderman Holden did not seem to have any compunctions about "Star-Chambers" then.

A year ago, Mr. Holden was a candidate for Alderman before one or both of the political conventions of the Tenth Ward, and when both conventions refused to nominate him, Mr. Holden immediately organized the smallest, and darkest, and altogether the most private "Star Chamber" ever known to political chicanery. The Star Chamber of Alderman Holden's consisted of just one man, to-wit, Alderman Holden himself. This "Star Chamber" immediately nominated Mr. Holden for Alderman, and elected him by the expenditure of several thousand dollars on election day (but a small portion of which went to the lousy hands employed for the occasion.

From this it is evident that Alderman Holden's idea of a "Star Chamber" is any convention or organization which does not provide the Holden family with offices enough to go around.

GUND.

Evidently, the man who, of all those upon the Scrubgrade and Bummers' ticket, is esteemed as the most valuable to the proprietors of that ticket is Mr. Fritz Gund, the Fire Commissioner, under whose able administration Chicago burned up. Mr. Gund, who, it seems, has some spark of pride left in him, would fain be off the S. and B. ticket; but, as often as he pops off, Mr. Holden's committee insist upon popping him on again. Mr. Gund is a candidate of unprecedentedly numerous vicissitudes. First, he was on the Fire-Proof ticket at his own desire; then by was off by public request; then he was on the Scrubheads' ticket; or the slate which himself, Ham and Holden made out; then he was off that ticket owing to the superior strategy of Hartung; then he was on it, owing to somebody's motion for a new deal; then he was off it by his own action, he having, as he stated by his published card, "reflected" upon the subject, and concluded that "after such a calamity as we have recently endured" it was his duty not to add to that calamity by running for Fire Commissioner. Then he was on again, at 2 o'clock in the morning, owing doubtless to a peremptory demand of Montgomery, Schintz, or Holden.

Gund was either on or off at the latest accounts—we will not undertake to say which; for he is the most on-and-off man that ever struggled for office in Chicago after a great fire.

LOOK TO THE ALDERMEN.

Voters of the First Ward should see that Chauncey T. Bowen receives at least six out of every seven votes polled in that district. Mr. Bowen has a large interest in that ward. He has expended many thousands upon its improvement, which have been lost, and is prepared to double his former stake. It would be a criminal reproach to that ward if he should be defeated by Jacob Becker.

The candidate for Alderman in the Third Ward are John W. McGinnis, a respectable, well-known citizen, President of the Illinois Stone-Dressing Company, personally interested in the welfare and credit of Chicago. He is opposed by the notorious J. A. Montgomery and A. R. Shelton, a colored detective. Can the respectable voters of that populous district hesitate as to the selection to be made? Will they not endeavor to-day to relieve themselves of the disgrace they have incurred for two years in their Aldermanic representation?

The man Tracey, who now represents the Sixth Ward in the Board of Aldermen, claims that he was elected Second Lieutenant, but we have an abiding faith that his record is a little more than any intelligent people can endure. Tracey's desire to hold an office which has no legal compensation is intense, but the voters of that ward ought not to let him become richer or poorer by taking any more of his time on official service.

In the Ninth Ward the candidates for Aldermen are Jas. McMullen, Jr., Fire-Proof, George Powell, scrubhead, the present incumbent, and Patrick Rafferty, independent. Rafferty was Alderman for several years before the last redistricting of wards, and has had considerable experience, and is infinitely a better man for the place than Powell. Powell is one of the nineteen men who voted for Sam Walker's $100,000 addition to Union Park, and for the other notorious jobs. Mr. McMullen is a native of Chicago, reared with

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that he will reform his habits. The present board contains several members who persuasively illustrate the fact that the Council is a complete failure as a Washingtonian Home. It is therefore cruelty for the people of any ward to send any of these victims back to the Board of Aldermen.

NATIONAL GROWTH.

The New York *Tribune* publishes an estimate of the probable population of the United States in 1880, and makes the total 49,000,000, an increase of about 11,000,000, or 29 per cent. In this list the population of the larger States is estimated: New York, 5,000,000; Pennsylvania, 4,200,000; Illinois, 3,200,000; Ohio, 3,100,000; Missouri, 2,500,000; Indiana, 2,300,000; or, in the aggregate, 20,300,000.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in speculating as to the possible causes that may retard this growth, strangely refers to the "danger" that the steamship lines entering the St. Lawrence River will transfer the European immigration direct to the West, and, also, establish direct trade between the Western States and Europe. If this diversion of trade be successful, the *North American* insists that our national growth "will be slower." There is no explanation of the process of reasoning by which such a conclusion is reached. Seventy-five years ago it was claimed that the transfer of ocean commerce from Philadelphia to New York, would arrest national progress, and now the transfer to Chicago of a portion of the foreign commerce of the country has become a necessity, and instead of retarding will greatly promote the growth of the country. The transfer of that commerce to our own port will reduce the cost of handling not only the export but the import; we shall dispense with an army of intermediates, reduce the cost of ocean and inland transportation, and every dollar thus saved will be added to the profit of our producers. They will get more goods in exchange for the same amount of money. When to this advantage is added a repeal of all duties not levied for revenue, the Great West will not only become more productive, but will be the very place to which European immigrants ought to come by the most direct route.

When the fire had destroyed the accumulated millions of property, and what was left was lying in vaults and safes amid the ruins, or exposed in the wooden buildings of other parts of the city, the hearts of the people were relieved when a small force of regular troops were ordered here to meet the reinforcements of thieves and robbers who had flocked from all parts of the country to plunder our suffering people.

Chicago is threatened to-day with a similar invasion. Though these domestic foes may not threaten bank safes, nor warehouses, nor private dwellings, they have but one object in view, and that is to divide the spoils of the City Treasury—to levy taxes to be expended by themselves. Let these men be met to-day at the polls by a full turn-out of our merchants, traders, builders, mechanics, manufacturers, workingmen, and all others interested in the preservation of the city, the reestablishment of her credit, and the election of an honest and competent city government.

The Board of Trade have adjourned over to-day to attend the election. This is a noble example. It should be imitated by all the business men of the city. If all those who have a personal interest in Chicago will go to the polls to-day the hummer ticket will be defeated by ten thousand majority.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Simeon Millhercher, of Galesburg, while digging in his yard, the other day, discovered a stratum of tubes.

—Mr. Charles A. Austin, for many years proprietor of the Auburn House, at Joliet, died of consumption on the 26th ult.

—A few days since a little child, 3 years old, belonging to a widow lady named Dean, living in Peoria, swallowed the contents of a bottle of laudanum, in her absence, and died in a short time.

—The Jonesboro *Gazette* says the engineers of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad surveyed three routes through that town, and were working in the vicinity of Murphysboro at last accounts.

—Mr. James Allen, who resides near Marissa, fell on the side of his head, received, a short time ago, by being struck in the eye by a grain of wheat while he was engaged at a threshing machine.

—George Brown, son of Mr. Joseph Brown, living four miles east of Georgetown, was killed by a rail falling on him, on Saturday last.

—The City Council of Jacksonville has reconsidered its recent action in reference to the construction of water works in that city, and has authorized the Board of Water Commissioners to commence the construction of the works immediately.

—Henry Haller and Elizabeth Haller were arrested at Steinwehr, on the 2d inst., for causing the death of their step-daughter, Amanda Haller, by neglect and cruel treatment. The evidence showed that the child was beaten terribly and kept in a starving condition until she died. The inhuman parents were held for trial.

IOWA.

Among some railroad bridge-burners recently arrested in Appanoose County, were two minors, the Rev. Spangler, and Rev. Joe Kinnaid, the latter of whom was elected Sheriff of the county on the 3d inst. Emil Chitister, of Littleton, Buchanan County, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, while out hunting. He leaves a wife and three children in poor circumstances.

—The Hon. William Loughridge, after six years on the District Bench and four years in Congress has again opened a law office in Oskaloosa.

—A German laborer, named Henry Smith, committed suicide on the 1st inst., by shooting himself. He had, while seated in a wheel-barrow, a musket, which was loaded with cow-shot, placed the muzzle to his breast, and pulled the trigger by his toe. The whole force of the discharge received in his brain, and it was scattered in fragments about the place.

—Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, of Hamburg, has built a handsome chapel in memory of her husband.

—The Hon. John A. Kasson, of Des Moines, has just returned from Europe.

—Washington County has eighty families of the "Mennonite" religious persuasion. They are Hollanders.

—Ex-Governors Lowe, Kirkwood, and Stone, together with Governor Merrill, who are all sojourning at Des Moines, armed themselves with musical instruments, and serenaded Colonel Carpenter, Governor elect, last Wednesday evening.

—The Atlantic *Telegraph* puts pronouns to speak for the women of Cass County: "So far as we know, Dame Probasco, of Union, in Cass County, who rears a straw about the female suffrage business, which seems to concern so many women elsewhere. The fact that the increase of children in the county in the last year was over four hundred and fifty may explain the reason why they don't care to vote. 'Bring children while employed.'"

WISCONSIN.

Tuckaoh says that Fond du Lac has the small pox, whereupon Fondus Lac declares Oshkosh to be a liar.

—The Menominee *Herald* says of Menekaunee: "Our neighbors across the river are pushing their work ahead valiantly. The company have a store building and office erected 24x32, with a wing 12x30, a blacksmith shop 20x40, a barn 32x60, and other buildings are on the tapis. A party of men are at work clearing up the debris of the old mill; a portion of the timber is cut for the new mill, and farming will commence next week."

INDIANA.

Mary Weiler, an orphan girl, living at Evansville, was so frightfully burned by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, a few days since, that her life is despaired of.

MINNESOTA.

Mr. John Shertuff, a saloon-keeper at Stillwater, lost one of his eyes recently by the bursting of a bottle of pop.

NEBRASKA.

—The Hon. Charles Eliot, of Freeport, Maine, died of hemorrhage of the lungs, at Omaha, on the 2d inst.

OHIO.

At a church wedding in Hamilton, recently, a fee of 25 cents for each guest was collected at the door to raise a fund that would start the young couple in life.

—B. F. Eaton, who has been confined in the Delaware County Jail for some months for the alleged crime of murdering his wife, attempted to commit suicide about 11 o'clock on the night of the 2d. The instrument used to accomplish his purpose was a common penknife, given him by one of the prisoners. The physician says his wounds will prove fatal. He confesses that he murdered his wife in retaliation.

NEVADA.

A. C. Chapman, late clerk of the Water Company in Hamilton, Nevada, died, on the 26th, from the effects of laudanum, taken in mistake on the previous night for black draught.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The *New Mexican*, published at Santa Fé, says that the campaign now being carried on by General Crook against the Apaches promises to reduce them to a state of thorough submission in Arizona, if he is allowed to prosecute it unhampered. He has already secured the aid of a powerful ally in the chief of one of the bands of the Apache nation.

—A "city" out in Nevada, called Bob Tailed Gulch, has seven dwelling houses and thirty-seven saloons. There is talk of tearing down some of the houses to make more room.

RAILROADS.

The Grand Rapids & Saginaw Railroad Company of Michigan have changed their route by running directly from Kiddville to Ithaca, the county-seat of Gratiot County, and thence to Saginaw.

—Work on the railroad bridge over the Missouri River at St. Joseph is progressing satisfactorily. The Kansas shore is piled high with stone, timber and machinery.

—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* of the 3d says: "It is rumored on the street, we know not with how much truth, that George Noble, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, is about to take the position of Superintendent of the Kansas Central Railway. This is the proposed narrow-gauge road from Leavenworth west."

—Trains now run from Atchison, Kan., to Table Rock, Neb., and before the season closes they will run to Tecumseh, 70 miles from Atchison.

—The Fort Scott & Allen County and the Fort Scott, Humboldt, & Pacific Railroad Companies have consolidated, under the title of the Fort Scott, Humboldt, & Western Railroad.

—The consolidation of railway interests, which has latterly been in vogue in this country, has come into practice in the United Kingdom, where, within a short time, the London & Northwestern and the Lancashire & Yorkshire—two companies which hold about one-seventh of the railway capital of Great Britain—have been consolidated with nearly $500,000,000 capital.

—Work upon the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad is in progress to Blue Springs, in the valley of the Big Blue. The company propose to build eight down the valley to Manhattan.

—The proposition of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad, and of residents of Port Huron and Lapeer, to build the road from Lapeer to Bay City, Mich., within twelve months, provided $120,000 was raised between Lapeer and Bay City, having expired by limitation, has not been renewed.

—A plan has been proposed for transferring steamers and ships by railway overland from one body of water to another, which has been attempted as practicable by W. L. Hanscom, United States Naval Constructor, and others. The plan is to employ an ordinary floating dock to raise the vessel and place it on a cradle-bed which stands on tracks. When the water is pumped out of the dock, and the whole is lifted to the proper grade, a locomotive if attached and the vessel is moved away, the day other load. The road over which this transportation is to take place is to be from 50 to 60 feet wide, with eight or more rails, the road bed to be capable of sustaining any weight. Mr. Hanscom thinks such a railway, with docks, etc., at miles across the Isthmus of Panama, could be constructed for $25,000,000, while a canal, with the necessary locks and basins, would cost eight times that sum, and more.

PERSONAL.

The widow of Admiral Pearson died at Portsmouth on the 2d inst. She was a sister of the late Admiral Storer.

—The Rev. W. R. Alger, the noted Boston unitarian clergyman, has become hopelessly insane.

—Thad. Stevens' old homestead at Lancaster, Pa., is for sale at auction, the next week.

—Miss Kellogg has started for a season of fifty nights in California, for which she gets $20,000 and her bread and butter.

—Cakobau is the new King of the Feejee Islands. Some young Australian settlers form his Ministry, and the proceedings of the Council are to be recorded in British style. "Cakobau R."

—A Miss Eliel, of Richmond, Virginia, who was in Europe, during the late Franco-Prussian war, received a few days ago, from the Emperor of Germany, a splendid cross of honor, in recognition of the services rendered by her to sick and wounded soldiers.

—Late advices from India announce the capture of Meerkie Linkut Ali, one of the most noted chiefs of the Sepoy rebellion of 1857. Since the rebellion was suppressed, Moulvie has been wandering up and down the country, preaching hostility to the British.

—The elms which render so beautiful the city of New Haven were most sparingly planted by Mr. Millhouse, the Connecticut Senator. He is said to have dressed like an Indian, and to have always had on his face the United States Senate for tomahawk and scalp.

—A new style of surgery is in vogue in Vermont. The Montpelier *Argus* says: "Wednesday of the week before last a daughter of Mr. Allard, of St. Johnsbury, had her tongue split so badly that it had to be sewed up by failing from a fence."

—Charles Francis Adams, John Quincy Adams, Edward Atkinson, George Bancroft, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Longfellow, Sumner, and Whipple are members of the Cobden Club, London.

—Justin McCarthy writes to the *New York Mail* that John Bright is as well as he ever was, and will remain so as long as he is content to wholly abstain from any mental exertion whatever. If he should once break that condition, he will find himself in a very different position. It is to be hoped that he will ever reappear in public life; his career is over. His physicians have told him that he could not recover from a third mental attack.

—A few months ago a lad in Wilmington North Carolina, sent a letter to the Emperor Napoleon telling him that he was but a boy of 13 years, but that with a few boys of his age he had determined with me more reference to the party with which they affiliate than a great merchant would allow in the conduct of his business. There was a time when I was compelled to buy at the highest price by, I trust, never to return. We can afford now to consult the dictates of our conscience rather than of personal integrity and ability. We ought to admit to the world that we have a large floating population in Chicago will very soon breed for us something as evil and dangerous as that which has risen to curse New York. We have this thing already in the form of its development. We must crush it by the energy of the intelligent and virtuous portion of the community, or, in a few years, I cannot conclude this note without expressing my satisfaction at the nomination of Joseph Medill for Mayor, and the confidence I have in Colonel Cregier and Mr. Throop. I believe their election will be of more importance to us at this crisis of our municipal history. When Sir Thomas Hislop died at Corfu, in 1843, and I had the honor to walk with him through her then splendid city, he said to me, "Colonel, look at the street, and I said to my friend, I want you to get a pair of shoes at that store for I think he has an ogling in the Northwest, either for 2-night or shortly about all questions touching good government. Mr. Throop and Mr. Cregier in intimated worth. I believe still want I said them. I do not believe that I ever had a better friend. I was mistaken. I am quite sure, also, that the character and standing of Mr. David A. Gage will serve continually as well as his conduct as City Treasurer for the last term, is of such a stamp as to make it impossible for any man ever to defeat him. This course really wants to see the right man in the right place. I am, sincerely yours, ROBERT COLLYER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1871.

MR. JONAS DECLINES.

To the Citizens of the Seventeenth Ward:

Having lost heavily by the late great calamity which befel our fair city, and therefore being compelled to devote all my time and energy to rebuilding my business and property, I hereby decline to be a candidate for the office of Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward at the coming election; at the same time I return my warmest thanks to my many friends for their kind partiality, and confidence is shown upon me by nominating me to what I believe to be a most important and responsible position at the present time. Trusting, however, that the citizens of the Twentieth Ward will find one in whom they may place the same confidence, and will work for the public interest and welfare, as I should have been pleased to have done, had my business relations in which I cannot, and dare not, neglect at this time, prevented me. Faithfully yours, J. JONAS.

LETTER FROM DANIEL O'CONNELL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is reported that I have said that Mr. $1,000 will be elected on the Fire-Proof ticket. I said, in a joke, that I could do it for $500. Well, being a man of some education, I am in favor of educational qualification for office. It is incredible to say that I am in favor of Mr. Medill for Mayor. I endorse his ticket throughout. I am opposed to rotating ignorant men in office. Education. I hope, therefore, that all intelligent countrymen of mine will vote the Fire-Proof ticket—the only intelligent and noble one which has been presented in Chicago in my day—the Fire Proof ticket.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1871.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The following resolutions were offered Change yesterday morning by George Howe, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, on to-morrow, Tuesday, the 7th instant, will occur an important county and municipal election in this city; and

WHEREAS, It is of especial importance at this time that good men, and only good men, should fill our offices of responsibility and trust; and

Resolved, That in order to allow the members of this board an opportunity to use their efforts to the end aforesaid, there be no session of the board on to-morrow, the day of election.

ALDERMAN OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

To the Citizens of the Sixteenth Ward:

WHEREAS, Mr. Brice A. Miller, an old and esteemed citizen and property-owner, has consented to run for Alderman of the Sixteenth, politically fitted for the place, we ask the citizens of the 16th Ward to join us in supporting him.

Frank Peabody,	Jacob Huber,
W. H. Ingalls,	Frank Ryan,
W. H. Chapman,	R. S. Roseberry,
Moses Lowenstein,	J. L. Lang,
John Atwater,	Joseph Lang,
Leon Woodhull,	John Kimmarling,
Chas. Hommer,	John Kimmarling,
W. J. Wallis,	Baldwin Davis,
J. A. C. Thompson,	John Perrin,
J. H. Curtis,	Wm. C. Dow,
H. Stekel,	Wm. J. Davis,
John Stoe,	H. Hill,
Chas. Stekel,	F. W. Savage,
Samuel Curd,	A. Sweetser,
S. F. Whitmore,	Olof Benson,
M. DeBuy,	Geo. T. Beebe,
Henry Nickerson,	A. H. Andrews,
Thos. Speden,	Thos. Quealy,
Wm. Evans,	and others.
James McLain,	

VOTING PLACES.

The following is a record of all the polling places in the City of Chicago:

First Ward—First Precinct, No. 98 Fifth avenue; Second Precinct, No. 49 Wabash avenue; Third Precinct, No. 69 East Madison street; Fourth Precinct, No. 129 Fifth avenue.

Second Ward—First Precinct, No. 192 State street; Second Precinct, No. 59 Fifth avenue; Third Precinct, No. 19 East Van Buren street.

Third Ward—First Precinct, corner Peck court and State street; Second Precinct, No. 670 South Clark street; Third Precinct, No. 670 State street; Fourth Precinct, No. 93 State street.

Fourth Ward—First Precinct, No. 703 Michigan avenue; Second Precinct, No. 99 Twenty-second street; Third Precinct, No. 103 State street; Fourth Precinct, No. 580 State street.

Fifth Ward—First Precinct, northwest corner Twenty-third and State streets; Second Precinct, southwest corner Twenty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue; Third Precinct, southeast corner Thirty-first and Cottage Grove avenue; Fourth Precinct, northwest corner Douglas place and State street.

Sixth Ward—First Precinct, No. 76 Archer avenue; Second Precinct, No. 90 Wentworth avenue; Third Precinct, No. 21 Hanover street; Fourth Precinct, Healy Hall, corner Twenty-fifth avenue and Blue Island avenue, No. 770 Archer avenue, corner of Loomis street.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct, Bohemian Hall, corner Eighteenth street and Canalport avenue; Second Precinct, No. 772 Halsted street; Third Precinct, 105 West Polk street; Fourth Precinct, northwest corner Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street.

Eighth Ward—First Precinct, Maxwell, near Canal street; Second Precinct, corner Twelfth street and Campbell avenue; Third Precinct, corner of Meagher and Jefferson streets; Third Precinct, corner Union and Mitchell streets; Fourth Precinct, corner of Rowe and Ann streets; Fifth Precinct, corner of Throop and Sampson streets.

Ninth Ward—First Precinct, corner of Harrison and Canal streets; Second Precinct, corner of Canal and Polk streets; Third Precinct, corner of Harrison and Desplaines streets; Fourth Precinct, corner DeKoven and Desplaines streets; Fifth Precinct, corner Taylor and Desplaines streets; Sixth Precinct, corner Polk street and Blue Island avenue; Seventh Precinct, engine house, No. 21 Blue Island avenue.

Tenth Ward—First Precinct, engine house, Jackson, near Clinton street; Second Precinct, engine house, corner of Washington and Clinton streets; Third Precinct, corner of Madison and Green streets.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct, No. 1015 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, Nos. 38 and 41 Milwaukee avenue; Third Precinct, No. 139 West Lake street; Fourth Precinct, corner of West Lake and Sebonsett streets.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct, corner Kinzie and Rucker streets; Second Precinct, No. 447 West Randolph street; Third Precinct, No. 687 and 689 West Madison street.

Thirteenth Ward—First Precinct, 710 West Madison street; Second Precinct, corner of Ogden place and Robey street; Third Precinct, corner of Oakley and Madison streets; Fourth Precinct, corner of Western avenue and Madison street.

Fourteenth Ward—First Precinct, corner of Wood and Carroll streets; Second Precinct, common school-house, Fulton, between Robey and Hoyne streets; Third Precinct, No. 191 Western avenue.

Fifteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 121 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, No. 1101 Milwaukee avenue; Third Precinct, No. 445 Chicago avenue; Fourth Precinct, No. 731 Milwaukee avenue; Fifth Precinct, corner Elston avenue and Rawson street.

Sixteenth Ward—First Precinct, corner Willow and Hubbard streets; Second Precinct, No. 1 Chicago avenue; Third Precinct, No. 718 North Wells street.

Seventeenth Ward—First Precinct, corner of Larrabee and Rose streets; Second Precinct, No. 264 Sedgwick street; Third Precinct, corner of Wells and Schiller streets; Fourth Precinct, No. 67 North Clark street.

Eighteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 23 1-2 Chicago avenue; Second Precinct, No. 97 Chicago avenue; Third Precinct, No. 154 Chicago avenue; Fourth Precinct, No. 79 North Market street.

Nineteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 29 Rush street; Second Precinct, No. 1 Rush, North Clark street; Third Precinct, corner of Chicago avenue and Wells street.

Twentieth Ward—First Precinct, North Market Hall; Second Precinct, corner Clark and Ontario streets; Third Precinct, corner of Huron and Wells streets; Fourth Precinct, No. 1 Chicago avenue; Fifth Precinct, corner of Hurlbut and Rush street; Fifth Precinct, corner of Walter and Rush streets.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit a suggestion with regard to the uncertainty of voting, whereby the business may be greatly lessened by the adoption of a plan which I have to propose, so that what has taken in some precincts till nearly daylight to perform, may be done before midnight. The mode of procedure is as follows: Separate the tickets of the different parties; then separate the "straight" from the "split" tickets. Give each candidate a credit for the number on "straight" tickets. Then taking up the "split" tickets, read only the candidates' names, each one's name in a separate column headed "Losses," for each time his name is "scratched" out, and a mark in a column headed "Gains" for each time his name is "scratched" in. When this is finished, give to each candidate for the whole number of "split" tickets of his party less his "losses," and also for his gains the number of votes cast for him. This course will proceed in the count of one of the largest precincts in the West Division at the election of two years ago, when a large vote was polled, and the count was completed before 12 o'clock.

V. K. T.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1871.

THE WORK OF TO-DAY.

Chicago Expects Every Man to Do His Duty.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If there was ever in the annals of our history a time when the price of liberty was eternal vigilance, that time is now. If there was ever a time that tried men's souls, that time is now. If ever it were necessary for a man to look fast his integrity, unbiased by money, or political or party differences, that time is now; and now is the time to let the dead past bury its dead, and to consider coolly and dispassionately what is truly best for our public and private good.

The time has come when every citizen is called upon to prove, by his vote, how nearly he has the interest of the city at heart; and it is well that he understand the full weight and force of the power he holds tonight as a thing of naught.

I heard a man say, a few days ago, that "Our politics had come to be such a dirty thing that he would have nothing to do with it." Only think! elect who or what *they wouldn't*; he would vote for no man, no matter what, "as a matter of principle." I told him if he would have nothing to do with politics, he was in proportion to his influence, he was responsible for the rule of the worst element in the city. Think of the dark days when further treachery brought over as a cloak that looks to fire, and deluged with blood the whole district. The men of 1861 are who tell us today that our politics are vile and corrupt cried then, when treason roared its flames and smoke into the face of the nation, "Stand by the bright banner whose stripes and stars—thank God!—still float in triumph above them."

"Is he a politician?"

"He is," polished the."

Naturally round that word it means now—a word that stands for one of three things—treason, ignorance, or cowardice. No man has a right, in times like these as this, to stand neutral; indeed I doubt if any political liberal lives who is neutral enough on which to stand. Never did circumstances forces upon any citizen more imperatively than now the duty which the right of suffrage brings upon every man, to throw his influence and vote on the side of right.

We cannot afford, while our homes are in ashes, and our business is still paralyzed by the blow which has staggered the world, to trifle. Added to this should be added New York's tragedy, and reign of terror. We cannot afford, when honest men have built the last brick of our fire-proof warehouses, and the last pane of glass, and the last stone of our fronts, and the last nail in the woodwork we have to put in our houses, to see our home and our treasure go one blow.

Let every man who is able to vote, vote to-day, or he may lose in the votes that will be polled at this election; and whether the shall be a thing of beauty, like Rome of the ages, partially restored in beauty and power, or whether her glory and strength be a thing of the past, depends upon the votes to be cast to-day. Let every citizen vote his destiny. If he citizens are afraid to do duty before, Chicago expects them to do it to-day.

GARNET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.

INEFFICACY OF THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

How Another Great Conflagration can be Prevented.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading the fire ordinance lately applied to a portion of the West Division, one cannot help being reminded of the ostrich that buries its head in the sand and then imagines itself out of danger. "Outside walls must be constructed of fire-proof material," is about the entire substance of the whole affair.

Now, in the first requirement, and we may put on shingle or tar and gravel roof, wooden outside blinds, use wooden plate in the cornice, attic wooden steps, wooden bow windows, wooden balconies and railings, surround it with a wooden fence, and then lay down about 10 wooden walks, merely a few inches apart, and the owner has complied with the requirements of the fire ordinance, this thing, appropriately called a "fire" ordinance.

Thousands of houses in this city are built in precisely this way, and, when

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

The following are the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past forty-eight hours, as reported, with the corresponding entries one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Flour, bbls	1,194	3,877	4,238	8,043
Wheat, bu	72,955	68,850	145,071	84,398
Corn, bu	119,963	39,261	106,997	70,411
Oats, bu	40,000	19,998	141,121	28,000
Rye, bu	1,666	5,462	10,856	600
Barley, bu	19,600	5,855	27,597	36,470
Grass seed, lbs	67,700	77,200	21,500	26,550
Flax seed, pkgs	54,000	20,000	21,000	
Mixed corn, lbs	187,200	118,379	25,974	181,700
Mixed oats, lbs	58,100	23,400	442,643	39,200
Corn meal, lbs	600	200	1,713	1,500
Rye, lbs			150	1,200
Pork, lbs	9,370		225,200	156,900
Lard, lbs	43,800	1,720		
Butter, lbs	86,300	27,200	26,879	44,150
Cheese, lbs	2,417	1,408	2,607	3,548
Eggs, pkgs	1,000	1,000	500	550
Potatoes, bu	118,773	25,200	80,320	140,721
Broom corn, lbs	471	800	531	525
Hay, tons	126,320	72,170	94,000	106,750
Hides, lbs	5,700	8,807	1,702	3,565
Tobacco, lbs	4,518	6,533	1,333	2,671
Whisky, bbls	1,000	1,000	1,421	2,310
Wool, lbs	500	600	135	150
Coal, tons			1,594	2,745

Wilbora was on Saturday for city consumption 1 car wheat; 8,334 bu corn; 4,160 bu oats; 5,13 bu rye; 700 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store to 10 o'clock this morning: 216 cars spring wheat; 48 cars corn; 25,500 bu No. 2 do; 2,500 bu rejected do; 3 cars rye; 34 cars barley. Total 304 cars; 28,000 bu.

Mr. Superintendent George M. How, the Board of Trade weighmaster, is authorized to hold no session to-morrow, as the interests of the city require the active services of all the officials at the election.

A stock was held in the room of the Board of Trade, which was set at ten cents. Observatory time: Chicago, 9:30 a.m. Requested to that time in the morning. Hence it will be the standard for transactions generally to-day. Many of the boats have gone to Milwaukee for cargoes of grain within the few weeks, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of vessels.

The leading produce markets were firm to-day, for a good demand, both speculative and for shipping purposes, which kept prices up to the highest point attached to their necks, and, as a consequence, transactions were accordingly light. One or two of the victims had their heads riddled with bullets. The threatened collapse of the tragedy last night did not appear, a strong guard having been placed on the premises, so that it was rumored yesterday that they would make another haul in the direction of the north side Negro alley. The examination of witnesses at the inquest occupied the whole of yesterday, and was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. It is now nearly 12 o'clock, and the jury are still engaged in giving their testimony, from which it became individuals whom they know to be guilty, and who took an active part in the lynching, but they may be finally dealt with according to law. Sufficient evidence has already been elicited to implicate two freshmen, one sophomore, and one junior in killing Chinese. The examination will certainly continue throughout the day, possibly all night, and probably until to-morrow. It is now evident that the Vigilantes are the real instigators of the lynching, and their declaration of intimidation to preserve the peace was made to throw off suspicion. Three of the Chinamen who are said to have done the actual killing are still at large, and it is only one of those hanged is known to have been a party to the shooting.

Information has just been received of the death of Chinaman Ah Ling, who was hanged on Tuesday night. He was given up to the Chinese companies, and now lies in jail.

LATER.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28.—The city is very quiet. The excitement has almost entirely subsided. The Chinese quarters, the scene of the late riot, are deserted. Ah Wo, who commenced the shooting on Tuesday night, was captured this afternoon.

The Coroner's inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

All arrests of rioters were made this afternoon. Warrants for the arrest of Coroner's jurymen, ingleside, and others concerned in the hanging of Chinamen will be issued to-morrow.

Deputy Sheriffs to-day ordered a special grand jury returnable Tuesday, October 31, in order to develop the nefarious capital recently indulged in in the past by certain residents of this place. "Hasting" out and other way of failing to pay ground. The indictments are now favorable for it becoming one of the most flourishing localities in the State.

THE LOS ANGELES OUTRAGE.

His Letter of Resignation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The Journal of the morning papers will publish to-morrow, a statement from Governor Hoffman. The following is the principal portion:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ALBANY, Nov. 6, 1871.

To the Political Friends and the Public: I have this day received information, the truth of which cannot be doubted, that the political influence which has put me in the office of Governor of the reconstructed government of the State of Louisiana, and has been the source of all the political disturbances which have occurred in that State since the inauguration of the present Administration of the United States, have exerted their influence to prevent the organization of the Legislature of that State, and to secure the election of Mr. Pinchback, who was not elected, as the United States Senator from that State, in the place of Mr. Warmoth, whose credentials have been presented to the Senate of the United States, and are now pending before that body. I am informed that this influence has been exerted in the interest of the present Administration of the United States, and that the President of the United States has been induced to believe that my withdrawal from the office of Governor of Louisiana would remove the difficulties which have prevented the organization of the Legislature of that State, and the election of Mr. Pinchback as Senator. I am also informed

OUR LOSS AND GAIN.

Eloquent Lecture by Rev. Robert Collyer—Gold Added to the Finances of Chicago—Their Duty To-Day.

The second lecture of the Star Course was delivered by Rev. Hebert Collyer, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, last evening. Despite the inclement weather, nearly every seat in the edifice was occupied, and those who attended were amply repaid, for the discourse was an excellent and admirable one; and well merited the encomiums with which it was received. The subject was "Our Loss and Our Gain." Mr. Collyer commenced by expressing regret that he had not announced in the advertisements that he was to give his new lecture, because he had no time to prepare himself. He had no heart to devote time to preparation while the terrible sorrow was so near to him. He had been identified with Chicago from boyhood, and for a long period knew nearly every one in the city. After feeling a cordial welcome to the platform, he said he thought it was better to do so, he would talk directly on the subject that pressed heavily on all hearts. The talk could not be considered a